The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4594. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!

resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System,

induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system: hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility,

Diseases of the Kidneys.

And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullnes or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland' Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that your's was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 264 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch-st.
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Veto of the New-York and Montana Mining Company's Bill.

The Speedy Admission of Tennessee Favored by Most of the Republican Members.

The Disposition of the Constitutional Amendments.

The Speaker Decides that They Do Not Require the President's Signature.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Affair—A Duel Said to be Imminent.

The Paris Exhibition—The Senate Bill Passed by a Vote of 21 to 13.

The Late Mr. Odell's Successor Not to be Appointed at Present.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

VETO OF THE NEW-YORK AND MONTANA MINING COMPANY'S BILL.

The following veto message was to-day sent by the President to the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in the market," is herewith returned to the Senate, in which it originated, with the objections which induce me to withhold my approval.

By the terms of this bill the New-York and Montana Iron Manufacturing Company are authorized at any time within one year after the date of approval, to preëmpt two tracts of land in the Territory of Montana, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty sections, and not included in any Indian reservation or in any Government reservation for military or other purposes. Three of these sections may be selected from lands containing iron ore and coal, and the remainder from timber land lying near thereto. These sections are to be made under regulations from the Secretary of the Interior, and be subject to his approval. The Company, on the selection of the lands, may acquire immediate possession by permanently marking their boundaries and publishing descriptions thereof in any two newspapers of general circulation in the Territory of Montana. Patents are to be issued on performance within two years of the following conditions: First, the lands to be surveyed at the expense of the Company, and each tract to be "as nearly in a square form as may be practicable;" second, the Company to furnish evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that they have erected and have in operation in one or more places on said lands iron works capable of manufacturing at least 1,500 tons per annum; third, the Company to have paid for said lands the minimum price of $1 25 per acre. It is also provided that the "patents shall convey no title to any mineral lands except iron and coal, or to any lands held by right of possession or by any other title except Indian title valid at the time of the selection of the lands." The Company are to have the privileges of ordinary preëmptions and be subject to the same restrictions as such preëmptors with reference to wood and timber on the lands, with the exception of so much as may be necessarily used in the erection of buildings and in the legitimate business of manufacturing iron. The parties upon whom these privileges are conferred are designated in the bill as the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company. Their names and residence not being disclosed, it must be inferred that this Company is a corporation, which, under color of corporate powers derived from some State or territorial legislative authority, proposes to carry on the business of mining and manufacturing iron, and to accomplish these ends seeks this grant of public land in Montana. Two questions thus arise, viz.: whether the privileges the bill would confer should be granted to any person or persons? and secondly, whether, if unobjectionable in other respects, they should be conferred upon a corporation?

The public domain is a national trust set apart and held for the general welfare upon principles of equal justice, and not to be bestowed as a special privilege upon a favored class. The proper rules for the disposal of public land have, from the earliest period, been the subject of earnest inquiry, grave discussion and deliberate judgment.

The purpose of direct revenue was the first object, and this was attained by public sale to the highest bidder, and subsequently by the right of private purchase at a fixed minimum.

It was soon discovered that the surest and most speedy means of promoting the wealth and prosperity of the country was by encouraging actual settlement and occupation, and hence a system of preëmption rights, resulting most beneficially in all the Western Territories. By progressive steps it has advanced to the homestead principle, securing to every head of a family, widow, and single man twenty-one years of age, and every soldier who has borne arms for his country, a landed estate sufficient, with industry, for the purpose of independent support. Without tracing the system of preëmption laws through the several stages, it is sufficient to observe that it rests upon certain just and plain principles firmly established in all our legislation.

The object of these laws is to encourage the expansion of population and the development of agricultural interests, and hence they have been invariably restricted to settlers. Actual residence and cultivation are made indispensable conditions, and, to guard the privilege from abuses of speculation or monopoly, the law is rigid as to the mode of establishing claims by adequate testimony, with penalties for perjury. Mining, trading, or any pursuit other than culture of the soil, is interdicted, mineral lands being expressly excluded from preëmption privilege, excepting those containing coal, which, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, are restricted to individuals in actual possession, and commence with an enhanced minimum of $20 per acre. For a quarter of a century the quantity of land subject to agricultural preëmption has been limited, so as not to exceed a quarter section, or 160 acres, and still further to guard against monopoly, the privilege of preëmption is not allowed to any person who owns 320 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States; nor is any person entitled to more than a preëmption right; nor is it extended to land to which the Indian usufruct has not been extinguished. To restrict the privilege within reasonable limits, credit to the ordinary preëmption on offered lands is not extended beyond twelve months, within which time the minimum price must be paid.

Where the settlement is upon unoffered territory, the time for payment is limited to the day of public offering, designated by proclamation of the President; while, to prevent depreciation of the land by waste or destruction of what may constitute its value, penal enactments have been made for the punishment of persons depredating upon public timber.

Now, supposing the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to be entitled to all the preëmption rights which it has been found just and expedient to bestow upon natural persons' it will be seen that the privileges conferred by the bill in question are in direct conflict with every principle heretofore observed in respect to the disposal of the public lands. The bill confers preëmption rights to mineral lands, which, excepting coal lands at any enhanced minimum, have heretofore, as a general principle, been carefully excluded from preëmption. The object of the Company is not to cultivate the soil, or to promote agriculture; but is for the sole purpose of mining and manufacturing iron. The Company is not limited, like ordinary preëmptors, to one preëmption claim of a quarter section, but may preëmpt two bodies of land amounting in the aggregate to twenty sections, containing 12,800 acres, or eighty ordinary preëmption rights. The timber is not protected, but, on the contrary, is devoted to speedy destruction forever. Before the consummation of title, the Company are allowed to consume whatever may be necessary in the erection of buildings and the business of manufacturing iron. For these special privileges, in contravention of the land policy of so many years, the Company are required to pay only the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, or one-sixteenth of the established minimum, and are granted a credit of two years, or twice the time allowed ordinary preëmptors of offered land. Nor is this all. The preëmption right in question covers three sections of land containing iron ore and coal. The act passed on the 1st of July, 1864, made it lawful for the President to cause tracts embracing coal in beds or coal-fields to be offered at public sale in suitable legal subdivisions to the highest bidder, after public notice of not less than three months, at a minimum price of $20 per acre, and any lands not thus disposed of were hereafter to be liable to private entry at said minimum.

By the act of March 3, 1865, the right of preëmption to coal lands is granted to any citizen of the United States who at this date was engaged in the business of coal-mining on the public domain for purposes of commerce, and he is authorized to enter according to legal subdivisions, at the minimum price of twenty dollars per acre, a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to embrace his improvements and mining premises. Under these acts the minimum price of three sections of coal lands would be thirty-eight thousand four hundred dollars. By the bill now in question three sections containing coal and iron are bestowed on this Company at the nominal price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or twenty-four hundred dollars, thus making a gratuity or gift to the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company of thirty-six thousand dollars. On what ground can such a gratuity to this company be justified, especially at a time when the burdens of taxation bear so heavily on all classes of the people. Less than two years ago it appears to have been the deliberate judgment of Congress that tracts of land containing coal beds or coal fields should be sold after three months' notice to the bidder at public auction who would give the highest price over $20 per acre, and that a citizen engaged in the business of actual coal mining on the public domain should only secure a tract of one hundred and sixty acres at private entry, upon payment of $20 per acre, and formal and satisfactory proofs that he, in all respects, comes within the meaning of the statute. It cannot be that the coal fields of Montana have depreciated nearly twenty fold in value since July, 1864. So complete a revolution in the land policy as is manifested by the act can only be ascribed, therefore, to an inadvertence, which Congress, will, I trust, promptly correct. Believing that the presumptive policy so deliberately adopted, so long practiced, so carefully guarded, with a view to the disposal of the public lands in a manner that would promote the population and prosperity of the country, should not be perverted to the purposes contemplated by this bill, I would be constrained to withhold my sanction even if this Company were as natural persons, entitled to the privileges of ordinary preemption; for a corporation, as the name and absence of any designation of individuals, would denote the measure before me is liable to another fatal objection. Why should incorporate companies have the privileges of individual preëmption? What principle of justice requires such a policy? What motive of public policy can fail to condemn it? Lands held by corporations were regarded by ancient laws as held in mortmain or by deed-hand, and from the terms of Magna Charta corporations required the royal license to hold, and because such holding was regarded as in derogation of public policy and common right. Preëmption is itself a special privilege only authorized by its supposed public benefit in promoting the settlement and cultivation of vacant territory, and in rewarding the enterprise of the persons upon whom the privileges is bestowed. "Preëmption rights," as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, are founded in an enlightened public policy rendered necessary by the enterprise of our citizens. The adventurous pioneer, who is found in advance of our settlements, encounters many hardships, and not unfrequently dangers, from savage incursions. He is generally poor, and it is fit that his enterprise should be rewarded by the privilege of purchasing the spot selected by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

It may be said that this Company, before they obtain a patent, must prove that within two years they have erected and have in operation one or more places on the said lands iron works with a capacity for manufacturing at least fifteen hundred tons of iron per annum. On the other hand, they are to have possession for two years of more than twelve thousand acres of the choice lands of the Territory, of which nearly ten thousand acres are to contain iron ore and coal, and over ten thousand acres to be of timber land, selected by themselves. They will thus have the first executive force; in fact, they are the only parties who at this time would have any privilege whatever in the way of obtaining titles in that Territory. Inasmuch as Montana has not yet been organized into a land district, the general preëmption laws for the benefit of individual settlers have not yet been extended to that country, nor has a single acre of public land in the Territory been surveyed.

With such exclusive and extraordinary privileges how many companies would be willing to undertake furnaces that would produce five tons per day, in much less than two years. It is plain that the pretended consideration on which the patent is to issue, bears unjust proportion to that of the ordinary preemptor, and that this bill is but the precursor of a system of land distribution to a privileged class, unequal, unjust, and which ought not to receive the sanction of the general Government. Many thousand pioneers have turned their steps to the Western Territories, seeking, with their arms and children, homesteads, to be acquired by steady industry under the preëmption laws. On their arrival they should not find the timbered lands, and the tracts containing iron and coal, already surveyed and claimed by corporate companies, favored by special legislation of Congress, and with boundaries fixed even in advance of the public surveys. A departure from the salutary provision requiring a settler upon unsurveyed lands to limit the boundaries of his claims to the lines of the public survey. After they shall have been established he receives a title only to a legal subdivision, including his residence and improvements. The survey of the company may not accord with that which will hereafter be made by the Government, while the patent issued will be descriptive of and confer a title to the tract as surveyed by the company. I am aware of no precedent for granting such exclusive rights to a manufacturing company for a nominal consideration. Congress made concessions to railway companies of alternate sections within given limits of the lines of their roads. This policy originated in the belief that the facilities afforded by reaching the parts of the country remote from the great centres of populatian would expedite the settlement and sale of the public domain. These incidental advantages were secured without pecuniary loss to the Government by reason of the enhanced value of the reserved sections which are held at the double minimum. Mining and manufacturing companies, however, have always been distinguished from public improvement corporations. The former are, in law and fact, only private corporations for trade and business on individual account and for personal benefit. Admitting the proposition that railroad grants can stand on sound principles, it is plain that such cannot be the case with concessions to companies like that contemplated by this measure. In view of the strong temptation to monopolize the public lands, with the penurious results, it would seem at least of doubtful expediency to lift corporations above all competition with actual settlers by authorizing them to become purchasers of public lands in the Territories for any purpose, and particularly when clothed with the special benefits of this bill. For myself I am convinced that the privileges on ordinary preëmptions ought not to be extended to incorporated companies.

A third objection may be mentioned, as it exemplifies the spirit in which special privileges are sought by incorporated companies. Land subject to Indian occupancy has always been scrupulously guarded by law from preëmption settlement until the Indian title shall be extinguished. In the fourth section of this act, however, lands held by Indian title are excepted from prohibition against the patent to be issued in the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company.

The bill provides that the patent "shall convey no title to any mineral lands except iron and coal, or to any lands held by right of possession or by any other title, except Indian Hills, valid at the time of the selection of the said lands." It will be seen that by the first section lands in "Indian Reservations" are excluded from individual preëmption right, but by the fourth section the patent may cover any Indian title except a reservation, so that, no matter what may be the nature of the Indian title, unless it be a reservation, it is unprotected from the privilege conceded by this bill.

Without further pressing the subject, I return the bill to the Senate without any signature, and with the following as prominent objections to its becoming a law:

1. That it gives to the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company preëmption privileges to iron and coal lands on a large scale, and at the ordinary minimum—a privilege denied to ordinary preëmptors.

It bestows upon the Company large tracts of coal lands at one-sixteenth of the minimum price required from preëmptions. It also relieves the Company from restrictions imposed upon ordinary preemptors in respect to timber lands; allows double the time for payment granted to preëmptors on offered lands, and these privileges are for purposes not heretofore authorized by the preëmption laws, but for trade and manufacturing.

Second.—Preëmption rights on such a scale to private corporations, are unequal and hostile to the policy and principles which sanction preëmption laws.

Third.—The bill allows this company to take possession of land, use it, and acquire a patent thereto before the Indian title is extinguished, and thus violates the good faith of the Government toward the the aboriginal tribes.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1866.

EFFECT OF THE VETO.

The President's veto of the New-York and Montana Mining Bill has fairly taken the breath out of interested parties, who never dreamed of such a stumbling block to their nice little projects. A veto of bills involving some great political question was all that was generally expected from the President, but the gentlemen having nice little lobby schemes before Congress had'nt the slightest idea that they had to make their peace with the executive as well as the members of Congress. Some of these oblivious individuals have been the most virulent slanderers of the President, believing that by such zeal they won or helped to win the favor of radical members to their schemes. Of course, Mr. JOHNSON would not be influenced in making up his judgment upon a bill by any considerations as to who were or who were not interested in the measure; but it is certain that the slanderers would not have been so free in their denunciations of the President and his policy had they thought his approval was so important. So some of them already confess.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

The point was raised in the House to-day by Mr. LE BLOND, pure-blooded Democrat of Ohio, that the constitutional amendment just pessed must go to the President for signature. He was requested to cite a precedent for his opinion, but failed to do so. After some running debate, the matter was dropped. The Copperhead leaders are very much afraid that Congress will after all accomplish something practical toward reconstruction.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

There is no doubt but that the admission of Tennessee will be a fact accomplished perhaps by the Fourth of July. The feeling in favor of it on the Republican side of the House is almost unanimous. Several Republican members have taken the responsibility of writing to Gov. BROWNLOW, urging him to convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of ratifying the amendments. He will probably respond favorably to the request.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

After another struggle, the bill, or joint resolution, to provide for expenses of the Paris Exposition, was to-day passed in the Senate, with few amendments; one of them reducing the appropriation for erecting a building from fifty to twenty-five thousand dollars, and another prohibiting the appointment of Commissioners or other agents from among those who hold offices of trust or profit under this Goverdment. The first amendment is regarded as rather niggardly, and the latter is considered judicious by all save certain ambitious office-holders, who had high hopes of appointment as commissioners, and believed they had the thing set up to suit them. Gen. ROUSSEAU, to-day, obtained leave of absence for one week, and it is reported left here on the train for the North this evening. Whether the latter statement is true or not I have not learned. Out of this fact and rumor the *quidnuncs* have made up a story that Gen. ROUSSEAU has left here with duelistic intentions, and to meet certain Iowa officers of his own rank, who have notified him that they assume the quarrel for Mr. GRINNELL, and propose to finish up the physical or pugilistic branch of it on behalf of the Iowa member. What might be regarded as very high authority is my source of information for part of the above statement. The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of learning how well founded the statements are.

THE CANARD ABOUT JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S ASSASSINATION.

If any rumor of the assassination of Judge UNDERWOOD should reach New-York, set it down as a *canard*. The story was first started here yesterday afternoon, by a tramping John, who had spent the previous nights in the station-house. He at first approached your correspondent with it, but it was speedily exploded by an inquiry by telegraph to Alexandria to-day. However, all the departments were alive with it, and it may reach you in some shape.

GEN. HUMPHRIES' REPORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The report of Major-Gen. A. A. HUMPHRIES to the War Department, concerning the levees of the Mississippi, was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate to-day, in response to a recent resolution. The breaks are shown to be very numerous, and the results of consequent overflowe unusually disastrous. He recommends at the present time, in accordance with his instructions from the War Department, the following repairs: first, five levees on the Yazoo Bottoms, 699,000 cubic yards, at a cost of $305,000; second, eight levees on the Tensas Botton, 739,000 cubic yards, costing $295,000; three levees on the Mississippi Delta, 554,000 cubic yards, costing $217,000. The three make an aggregate expense of $817,000 for 1,982,000 cubic yards. The General states that at present prices the crops of cotton grown in the alluvial region above Red River in 1860 would amount to $108,000,000, and that the products of the sugar region, below at present prices, was equivalent to $50,000,000. He estimates that the complete and permanent repair of all the levees of the river would require $1,200,000 for the State of Arkansas; $1,500,000 for Mississippi; $1,200,000 for Louisiana; a total of $3,900,000. It appears that the repairs made last winter upon the levees in Louisiana amounted to 700,000 square yards. He refers to statements in his report of a former examination of the levee system, which assume that the cost of all the levees of the river, if none were then in existence, and a complete and sufficient protection should be secured, would amount to $26,000,000, and to perfect those already in existence would require $17,000,000. He estimates the alluvial lands of the Mississippi at 317,000 square miles, of which 123,000 square miles below the Red River lie in the sugar region, of which one-third might be brought under cultivation. This would open a million and a half of acres of sugar lands in addition to the million acres now open to cultivation. Of the remainder, 16,000 square miles are cotton lands, and are of the most fertile character, two-thirds of which should be made available to culture. This would give 7,000,000 acres of cultivated land capable of growing a bale of cotton per acre, or about double the whole cotton crop of the United States in 1860.

QUARTERMASTER'S AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Among the recent arrivals here is that of Brig.-Gen. J. F. RUSLING, General Inspector Quartermasters Department, who for several months past has been on a tour South, looking after Quartermaster's affairs. He speaks favorably of the department there in general, and says heavy reductions in expenses are taking place everywhere. This is good news.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of FRANKLIN W. OAKLEY to be Postmaster at Beloit, Wis., and GEORGE J. STANARD to be Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

The trial of Paymaster PAULDING was concluded to-day. It was shown in evidence that during the war he disbursed $140,000,000 in the Department of Washington, beside large sums in the South. Nothing was ever said against his official acts until he deposited large sums in the Merchants' Bank, just before the failure of that institution, for which he was arraigned on the charge of violation of orders, but none of the evidence shows corrupt motives. His good character is fully sustained.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

The Rousseau-Grinnell affair was very quietly disposed of in the House to-day. Shortly after the House met Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, introduced a resolution providing that a select committee of five be appointed to investigate all the facts in the case, and report the same to the House. The resolution was carried unanimously and without debate, and the Speaker thereupon appointed Messrs. SPALDING, of Ohio; BANKS, of Massachusetts; HOGAN, of Missouri; RAYMOND, of New-York, and THAYER, of Pennsylvania, as the Committee. It is generally recognized as a Committee that will deal most impartially with the matter. Gen. ROUSSEAU was in his seat part of the time to-day. His action is sincerely regretted by many of his friends, who aver that by it he lost the advantage of position generally accorded him at the close of the debate on Monday.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

Head Centre STEPHENS returned here from Richmond to-day. His receptions are very cool, and his collections will not pay Great Britain's debt very soon. STEPHENS is a great failure.

THE WATER-PIPE PATENT.

The extension of the twenty-one years' water-pipe patent of JONATHAN BALL, the public will be glad to know, has been killed in the House through the exertions of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts.

THE LATE HON. M. F. ODELL'S SUCCESSOR.

A swarm of would-be successors of the late Hon. M. F. ODELL, as Naval Officer of New-York, have come along, either in *propria persona* or by proxy. As long ago as the 14th day of April last, one of these candidates was here, starting off his influential machinery to obtain the prospective appointment, this same individual bringing with him the intelligence that the physicians had pronounced Mr. ODELL past recovery, and that he must die within a few weeks. I feel warranted in saying that the President will be exceedingly deliberate in the selection of a Naval Officer, and that it will probably be two or three weeks before the appointment will be made.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a report to the Committee on Public Buildings, urging the erection of a suitable building for a State Department, and proving conclusively, by actual calculations, that the great increase in the business of the Department had made the original plan of providing accommodations for the State Department in the Treasury building impracticable.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, June 15.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote on the joint resolution relative to the disposal of the public lands in the Southern States, made a report, which was concurred in

As passed, the resolution restricts the amount of land to be enterd by one person to 80 acres for two years, after which 160 acres may be entered. Until January next, all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privileges of the bill; after that this restriction is removed.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SHERMAN rose to a personal explanation. He found in the New-York *Tribune* an article in which he was allnded to as the organ of the Treasury Department. This was unjust to him. Two important bills emanating from the Treasury Department had been introduced in the Senate this Winter. He had opposed one of these and favored the other. He did not want the Secretary of the Treasury to be held responsible for his (SHERMAN'S) errors, and he (SHERMAN) did not wish to be held responsible for the errors of anybody but himself.

PAYMENT FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a resolution to permit the Quartermaster-General to pay the citizens of the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, for Quartermaster's stores furnished to the army, which was passed.

PRINTING.

A resolution to print 1,000 copies of the Report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for 1866, was reported from the Committee on Printing by Mr. ANTHONY, and passed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, was made the special order for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

COAST DEFENCES.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for a Report of the Board of Officers on the subject of Coast Defences.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill authorizing the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad, to select their route, &c., published in the proceedings of the Senate day before yesterday, which was discussed, and afterward postponed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The joint resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. HARRIS to appropriate $25,000 in coin for the erection of buildings for the display of American articles. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 17. The following is the vote in detail.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Creswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Van Winkle, Williams, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sausbury, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Yates—17.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, making it the duty of agents distributing money, under this joint resolution, to report such disbursements in detail to Congress, which was adopted.

Mr. STEWART demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution as amended. Yeas 21, nays 13. So the resolution was passed, and it goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate then, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President's Private Secretary entered the Senate Chamber at 2:30 with a message from the President, returning with his objections the bill authorizing the New-York and Montana Iron Mining Company to purchase certain lands reserved from sale and not now in market.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The consideration of District of Columbia business was resumed. A number of private and local bills were disposed of.

At 4 o'clock Mr. SPRAGUE called for the reading of the veto message. The message was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL moved to call up the bill repealing the City Charter of Washington and Georgetown, and providing for their government by Commissioners.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the above bill till the 1st Monday in December. He was in favor, he said, of the other proposition, which conferred universal suffrage in the District.

The pending bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ROUSSEAU AND GRINNELL AFFAIR.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. SPALDING offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the "previous question:"

Whereas, It is alleged in the public Press that Hon. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, member of this House from the State of Kentucky, did, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst., commit an assault upon the person of Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, a member of this House from the State of Iowa, because of words spoken in this House by the latter; and whereas said assault, if committed, was a breach of the privileges of this House and of the member assaulted; therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the subject, and to report the facts, with such resolutions in reference thereto as in their judgment may be proper and necessary for the vindication of the privileges of this House and the protection of its members, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted.

BOUNTIES TO INDIANS.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments, which was read three times and passed.

LAND GRANTS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Salt Lake City, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. DARLING, the Senate bill to regulate the appointment of paymasters in the navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organization of the pay department of the navy was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing for the removal or destruction of the sunken wreck obstructing navigation at the entrance of New-York Harbor, east of Sandy Hook. He also presented a memorial from New-York merchants on the same subject.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded to the regular business in order, being the call of committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments an act to authorize the Secretary of War to sell a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the City of Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, for a public park. The amendments change the extent of land from 100 acres to not exceeding 160 acres in the southeastern part, and change the price from that at which adjacent lands were sold on the 6th of May, 1864, to not less than $200 per acre.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. Also, a bill to authorize the construction of a horse railway through the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth was read three times and passed. Also, a bill for the relief of CATHARINE WALSH was read three times and passed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit forthwith to the executives of the several States copies of the articles of amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed June 13, 1866, to the end that the States may proceed to act on said articles of amendment.

Mr. LE BLOND asked the Speaker whether the concurrent resolution came in by unanimous consent.

The Speaker stated his understanding that it was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, and therefore privileged.

Mr. BINGHAM corrected that, and said he asked unanimous consent to introduce it as a member.

Mr. LE BLOND said—The consent has not been given. The resolution is wrong on its face. It requests the Executive to send copies of the proposed articles of amendment to the different States, and yet the time for the Executive to approve or reject the joint resolution proposing them has not yet elapsed. [A member in his vicinity here said something to him in a whisper.] I am told, he continued, that the Executive is not required to sign a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments.

Mr. RANDALL of Pennsylvania interrupted and inquired of the Speaker whether there was anything properly before the House.

The Speaker—If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) makes the report from the Reconstruction Committee, of which he is a member, it is before the House, otherwise it is subject to objection by any member.

Mr. LE BLOND, without paying attention to this side scene, said that it had been the practice to submit resolutions proposing Constitutional amendments to the Executive.

Mr. BINGHAM challenged him to say when that had been the practice.

Mr. LE BLOND replied that it was done under Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, and also under Mr. LINCOLN'S.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired whether the twelve amendments reported by the first Congress of the United States had ever been submitted to or approved by the President.

Mr. LE BLOND said he was aware that in the early history of the country the record showed nothing on the subject. It did not show that Constitutional Amendments were either approved or rejected by the President; but it is a fact which gentlemen could not escape that the Constitution made no exception whatever as to bills and joint resolutions requiring the signature of the President. He denounced this as a move to evade another veto coming from the Executive, and stated that he should object to the introduction at this time of the concurrent resolution.

The Speaker: If the gentleman makes the point of order that Constitutional Amendments must be submitted to the President of the United States, the Chair will decide that point.

Mr. LE BLOND—I did not raise that point of order. I want that proposition, when it does come before the House, to be open for discussion.

The Speaker—The Chair regards the gentleman as have made the objection on that specific ground—also arguing it, and the Chair will decide that an objection, if based on that ground, is not good.

Mr. LE BLOND—If the Chair sees proper to decide that question—

The Speaker—The gentleman raised that point and the Chair decides that the objection is not good. The Chair has the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States for that decision, and has the precedent before him, as he has found it his duty to look into the question.

Mr. JOHNSON—The Supreme Court never decided a question of order in this House.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania certainly does not understand the decision of the Chair or he would not have made the remark he did. The question was raised distinctly in 1803 in the Senate of the United States on a motion that the then proposed amendment should be submitted to the President. On motion that the Committee on Enrolled Bills be directed to present to the President of the United States for his approbation, the resolution which has been passed by both Houses of Congress proposing to the consideration of the State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the mode of electing President and Vice-President thereof; it was passed in the negative—nays 23, yeas 7.

On a distinct vote of 23 to 7 the Senate voted that the Committee on Enrolled Bills should not present the proposed amendments to the President of the United States for his approval, and it was not presented to or approved by him. The same question came up in 1798 in the Supreme Court of the United States, depending upon the amendment to the Constitution proposed in 1794, and the counsel in argument before the Supreme Court insisted that the amendment was not valid, not having been approved by the President of the United States. Mr. LEE, the Attorney-General, in reply to this argument said: "Has not the same course been pursued relative to all the other amendments that have been adopted? And the case of amendments is evidently a substantive act, unconnected with the ordinary business of legislation, and not within the policy or terms of investing the President with a qualified negative on the acts and resolutions of Congress." The Court, speaking through Mr. CHASE, (Justice,) observes there can surely be no necessity to answer that argument. The negative of the President applies only to the ordinary cases of legislation. It has nothing to do with the propositon or adoption of amendments to the Constitution. In the last Congress, after the Constitutional Amendment was submitted to Mr. LINCOLN, it was sent back by him with the remark that he thought he had no right to sign it, but as it was submitted to him by Congress, he signed it; and a resolution was afterward reported by the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, and adopted without a division, stating that that was done through inadvertence, and the Secretary was directed not to notify the House of the Senate's having received notice that the President had signed the Constitutional Amendment. In debating that question, the Senator from Maryland (REVERDY JOHNSON) said: "Now, the proposition is that no proposal by Congress of an amendment to the Constitution, although receiving the support of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, is to be submitted to the States unless the President shall approve it. That is not the case in relation to the other mode of proposing amendments, there being two modes—one stated in the alternative; the other mode is on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States. What is Congress to do then? Suppose two-thirds of the States propose amendments, has the President anything to do with that? All will admit that he has not. Has Congress anything to do with that? All will admit that their single duty then is an imperative duty to call a convention, so that the whole object of the clause as it seems to me is merely to begin a mode by which the people shall have an opportunity of deciding whether the Constitution shall be amended or not; but when, as is stated by the honorable Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, every amendment which has been adopted has been submitted to the States without having been approved by the President, and when the Supreme Court, at a time when it stood as high as it has ever stood at any time since its organization, refused even to hear an argument on this subject, supposing it to be too clear for discussion, it would seem to me that we ought to consider the question as settled. The Senate so voted. The Chair will state in reply to the remark of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOHNSON) that this is a parliamentary point. It is a question as to whether the Chair shall direct the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to be presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of this House to the President of the United States, and the Chair has decided that it is not in accordance with the Constitution or with the uniform usage, with the single exception alluded to as occurring in the last Administration, that it should be presented. The objection in this case seemed to the Chair not merely an objection to the consideration at this time of the concurrent resolution—it was an objection on the point of constitutional law.

Mr. LEBLOND, with all deference to the opinions of the Chair, and to the authorities cited, said the question which the Chair has presented is an entirely new one, and not the one he made. The objection that he made was to the introduction of the bill at this time.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Ohio now objects to the introduction of the concurrent resolution, and it is not before the House.

Mr. LEBLOND—That is the only objection I made.

Mr. BINGHAM then gave notice that he would introduce the concurrent resolution on Monday morning.

Objection was then made to the introduction of the concurrent resolution, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. BINGHAM gave notice that he would introduce the concurrent resolution again on Monday next.

PRIVATE BILLS AND PETITIONS.

A number of bills were then reported from committees and disposed of as follows:

For the relief of WILLIAM D. NELSON, which was passed.

For the relief of Capt. A. B. DYER, directing accounting officers to allow him $9,778 42 deposited to his credit in the United States Depository at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and transferred by the Assistant Treasurer to the rebel authorities at Richmond, which was passed.

For the relief of CHARLES M. BLAKE, late chaplain in the army, which was passed.

Relating to acting assistant surgeons in the army, which was laid on the table.

Ordering the names of First Lieut. EDWARD CROUNSE and others to be placed and borne on the muster-rolls of the army, which was laid on the table.

For the relief of JOSEPH PARKINS, allowing him $13 50 per perch for stone, delivered by him at the Rock Island Arsenal, instead of his contract price, which was passed.

For the relief of members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Laid on the table. A motion to reconsider was made by Mr. ALLISON.

The petition of soldiers of the Fourth United States Artillery, praying to be discharged from the service. Laid on the table.

The memorial of officers of the Signal Corps engaged at Mobile in 1864. Laid on the table.

A bill for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer service, who failed to make proper returns of stores and other public property. Passed.

A bill to amend the ninth section of the act of June 20, 1864, to increase the pay of soldiers of the United States Army, so as to authorize payment to officers and soldiers for private horses for the term of thirty days after the passage of that act.

Other bills and petitions on the same subject were laid on the table.

A bill for the benefit of EZEKIEL P. MONETON was laid on the table.

A bill for the relief of FONTAINE T. FOX, Jr., late Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. W. T. WARD. Passed.

A bill in relation to claims for horses turned over to the Government. Passed.

A bill to credit JOHN C. MCFERREN, U. S. A., with $1,265, for which he had erroneously receipted at Santa Fé, New-Mexico. Passed.

For the relief of CHARLES M. STOUT, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. Passed.

NAVY AND OTHER BILLS.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs and disposed of as follows:

Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of accounting pilots as officers of the navy, and giving them extra pay and allowance. Laid on the table.

For the relief of Capt. JOHN FAUNCE. Laid on the table.

The Senate bill authorizing the restoration of Commander CHARLES HUNTER to the navy. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of ELISHA W. DUNN, Paymaster, U. S. N. Passed.

The bill directing the payment to CELESTIA P. HART, widow of SAMUEL J. HART, naval constructor, of $3,000 for the use of a gun-elevating screw invented by him. Passed.

For the relief of Capt. JOHN G. YOUNG, United States Navy, allowing him the pay of Captain on the retired list, from August, 1854, to March, 1865. Passed.

For the relief of the heirs of Lieut. JOSHUA T. TODD, late United States Army. Passed.

For the relief of JOHN B. HICKEY, Acting Assistant Engineer United States Navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the payment to J. JUDSON BARCLAY, United States Consul at Cypress, of $3,000, paid by him for the expenses of his Consulate. Passed.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to settle the accounts of WM. A. WEST as Marshal of the Territory of Nebraska. Passed.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to MARY A. MCMANUS, of Philadelphia, widow of ANDREW MCMANUS, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteer Pennsylvania Infantry. Passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of SAMUEL DONAHUE. Laid on the table.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

The Speaker announced the Special Committee on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair, as Messrs. Spalding, Banks, Hogan, Raymond and Morehead.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. WARD, leave of absence for one week was granted to Mr. ROUSSEAU.

PATENTS.

The bill reported two days since by Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Patents, to extend the patent of JONATHAN BALL for coating with cement the inside of metallic water-pipes, came up next in order, and after a long debate, was rejected.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, it was ordered that the proceedings to-morrow be confined to general debate on the President's annual message.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. RAYMOND, who had the floor, yielded to Mr. ORTH, with the understanding that he should address the House on Monday.

Mr. HALE offered the following amendment to the bill:

Provided, however, That this act shall not be construed to deny the right of each House of Congress to be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, or to prohibit the admission by either House of any member duly elected and qualified on taking the required oaths of office at any time.

Mr. ORTH made a speech in support of the bill, after which it went over until Monday next.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate joint resolution passed yesterday explanatory of and in addition to the act of May 5, 1864, granting land to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Wisconsin. Read a third time and passed.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate bills confirming the title of ALEXIS PIERRETOT to a tract of land in Browne County, Wisconsin, and granting a pension to Mrs. MARGARET FALLON, and to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy, were taken from the Speaker's table, read, and were appropriately referred.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' STATE CONVENTION.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of the Soldiers' State Convention in Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a joint resolution for the relief of VIRGINIA S. WILSON, widow of the late Capt. GEO. W. WILSON. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. FARQUHAR, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the payment of JOHN GORDON, messenger in the Post-office Department from 1852 to 1856, for extra services not to exceed $250 per annum. After a long discussion the bill was rejected.

A HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate Bill, passed April 2, to establish a Hydrographic office in the Navy Department, with an amendment striking out the appropriation. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

WEST VIRGINIA ARMY EXPENSES.

Mr. MCKEE, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate Bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States for arming, equipping and paying the military forces to aid in the suppressing the rebellion, with an amendment to appoint three commissioners instead of one. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution referring the petition and papers in the case of JOSEPH NOCK to the Court of Claims, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back adversely the petition for a pension to HENRIETTA O. GARDNER, widow of an officer in the revenue service, who was killed in the line of his duty. The adverse report was based on the principle that the revenue service is part of the civil service, for which pensions are not allowed.

Mr. BLAINE appealed to the House against the report, and moved that the petition be recommitted with instruction to report a bill.

After a considerable discussion the motion was rejected, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, made reports as follows:

The petition of JOHN L. HOCKADAY, which was laid on the table.

The Senate Bill, passed May 1a, for the relief of JONATHAN W. GORDON, late Major of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, which was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Capt. JOHN H. CROWELL, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, passed.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution directing the names of EDWARD CROUNSE, JESSEE W. DUNGAN and JOSEPH PARKER, who had been commissioned as Lieutenants in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, but who were killed before being mustered in, to be enrolled as mustered in from the date of their commissions. After some discussion it was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds was authorized to employ three additional watchmen for the Smithsonian grounds; and the joint resolution appropriating $15,000 to aid in the completion of the arching of Tiber Creek, through the Botanic Gardens, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXCUSED.

Mr. MOORHEAD was excused from service on the Rousseau-Grinnell Committee, and Mr. THAYER appointed in his place.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. MYERS presented the memorial of HENRY K. KALORSOWSKIE, asking an appropriation of $2,500, &c., to purchase and pay for a bust of Gen. KAZIMAR PULASKI, killed at Savannah during the revolutionary war, which bust was executed by the late HENRY D. SAUNDERS, of Philadelphia, at the request of the Joint Library Committee of the Thirty-fourth Congress, as a companion to that of KOSCIUSKO, purchased from him by Congress.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

The Comptroller's Annual Report—Receipts and Expenditures, County Debt.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the report of Comptroller BRENNAN for the year 1865, of the condition of the County Finances was received.

From this document it appears that the receipts were as follows:

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

Taxes—Amount	$7,370,815 73
General Fund—Amount	89,087 24
Total	$7,459,902 97

LOANS.

New-York County Court-house stock	$350,000 00
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2, of 1832	92,900 00
Revenue Bonds of 1865	3,534,900 00
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 2	645,400 00
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3	1,411,300 00
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2	376,600 00
Total	$6,411,100 00

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Excise License Fees	$9,690 00
New County Court-house—Amount received for premiums of issue of stock	3,425 00
State Soldiers' Bounty Fund	1,450,435 14
Soldiers' Bounty Fund, No. 2—Amount returned by a deserter	66 00
Soldiers' Bounty Fund, No. 3—Amount restored to the County by "Cicero," stating it was taken by fraud	400 00
Total	$1,464,016 14
Grand total	$15,335,019 11

The disbursements during the year, for all purposes, were as follows:

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

For the support of the County Government, the payment of interest on the county debt, and the quota of the State taxes for the State fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1864, as provided for by appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors	$6,904,420 91

LOANS.

County revenue bonds of 1865	$2,610,200 00
Soldiers' bounty fund bonds, No. 2	1,641,500 00
Soldiers' bounty fund bonds, No. 3	648,100 00
Total	$4,899,800 00

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Excise License Fees	$9,690 00
New County Court-house	349,734 07
Riot Damages Indemnity Fund	159,731 38
Soldiers' Bounty Fund, No. 2	1,284,660 17
Soldiers' Bounty Fund, No. 3	1,437,127 58
State Soldiers' Bounty Fund	131,600 00
	$3,372,543 20
Grand total payments	$15,236,764 11

The following table exhibits the yearly expenditures since 1861:

For what purpose.	1861.	1862.	1863.
For the support of the County Government, including the erection of public buildings and structures	$979,212 67	$937,905 81	$973,332 37
For interest on the County Debt	71,584 29	103,769 09	127,752 74
For the support of the Metropolitan Police	1,674,290 00	1,683,650 00	1,742,920 00
For the quota of State Taxes	2,129,494 57	2,212,931 34	2,540,557 15
Totals	$4,854,581 73	$4,938,255 24	$5,385,562 26

For what purpose.	1864.	1865.
For the support of the County Government, including the erection of public buildings and structures	$1,026,936 66	$1,570,010 02
For interest on the County Debt	457,694 88	821,957 51
For the support of the Metropolitan Police	2,062,720 67	2,211,556 56
For the quota of State Taxes	2,737,080 15	2,260,896 82
Totals	$6,284,432 36	$6,904,420 91

THE REVENUES.

1. THE GENERAL FUND.

The balance remaining to the credit of this fund Dec. 31, 1864, was		$51,570 16
The receipts in 1865 were as follows:		
From interest on taxes	$19,146 80	
From fees of public officers	43,959 17	
From fines and penalties	16,100 77	
From forfeited recognizances	9,150 00	88,356 74
Unclaimed warrants of years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862		71 00
Amount of premiums on county bonds		559 50
Amount received from Police Commissioners, being rent paid them by Fire Marshal for use of office in their building during 1864		100 00
Total		$140,657 40
Amount supplied from this fund for the payment of appropriations		100,000 00
Balance to the credit of this fund, Dec. 31, 1865		$40,657 40

In relation to the revenues of the general fund, the following explanatory statements are submitted:

INTEREST ON TAXES.—The collections made by the Receiver of Taxes, for interest, as per his annual report was	$42,811 51
The Corporation's proportion of this sum, transferred to the City Treasury, was	23,664 71
Amount belonging to the County	$19,146 80

The receipts from this source since 1860 have been as follows:

Year.	Total Amount Coll'd by the Rec'r of Taxes.	Proportion belonging to the Corporation.	Amount belonging to the County.
1860	$40,711 65	$27,236 67	$13,474 98
1861	37,317 98	23,121 34	14,196 64
1862	60,080 54	38,160 57	21,919 95
1863	43,857 05	22,946 52	20,910 53
1864	80,022 77	42,553 19	37,469 58
1865	40,811 51	23,664 71	19,146 80

FEES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—The income in 1865, from this source, was received from the following officers:

From the County Clerk	$10,622 87
From the Surrogate	18,841 06
From the Clerk Court Common Pleas	3,622 97
From the Clerk of the Superior Court	2,289 77
From the Clerk of the Marine Court	3,134 50
From the Clerks of the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Court, for stenographers' fees	5,448 00
Total	$43,959 17

The following statement shows the aggregate yearly receipts from the aforesaid officers since 1860:

Year.	Amount.
1860	$45,375 74
1861	41,818 86
1862	36,143 39
1863	35,711 68
1864	37,544 39
1865	43,959 17

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The income from this source of revenue, during 1865, was as follows:

From the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions	$1,706 60
From the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions	8,602 00
From the Commissioner of Jurors	5,792 17
Total	$16,100 77

The yearly receipts from the above officers, since 1860, have been as follows:

Year.	Amount.
1860	$11,524 20
1861	9,584 22
1862	7,948 52
1863	7,075 75
1864	6,854 66
1865	16,100 77

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.—The amount paid into the County Treasury in 1865 on this account, by the District Attorney, was $9,150.

The following statement shows the amount received from the District Attorney, since 1862, on this account:

Year.	District-Attorney.	Amount.
1862	A. Oakey Hall	$3,150 00
1863	A. Oakey Hall	2,000 00
1864	A. Oakey Hall	14,618 37
1865	A. Oakey Hall	9,150 00

The following statement exhibits the amount of the yearly taxes levied in this County for the years stated:

Year.	For State Purposes.	For County Purposes.*	For City Purposes.†	Aggregate.
1860	$1,332,268 69	$2,340,800 57	$5,085,448 60	$8,758,507 86
1861	2,108,635 32	2,676,057 0	6,713,295 46	11,027,682 28
1862	2,212,930 34	2,582,284 68	5,111,056 08	9,906,271 10
1863	2,540,557 15	3,210,145 03	6,341,202 96	12,091,905 14
1864	2,737,080 15	3,401,363 75	7,566,648 96	13,705,092 86
1865	3,024,000 85	4,966,778 03	10,221,173 98	18,208,952 86

* Including amounts for Board of Police, Commissioners of Records, Commissioners of Harlem Bridge (1865,) interest on County war debt.

† Including amounts for Board of Education, Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Commissioners of Metropolitan Fire Department, Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, interest on redemption of City war Debt.

THE COUNTY DEBT.

The debt of the county, Dec. 31, 1865, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

Court-house Stock	$1,750,000
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	4,000,000
Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Redemption Bonds	2,000,000
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	946,700
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2	376,600
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 3	763,200
Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	1,000,000
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	535,000
Harlem Free Bridge Bonds	20,000
Total	$11,391,500

TEMPORARY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds of 1865, payable in 1866	924,700
Grand total debt of county, Dec. 31, 1865	$12,316,200

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Officers BUTCHER and FULLI, of the Sixteenth Precinct, stated that while patrolling their beats on Thursday night their attention was attracted by four men near the store of Messrs. JAMES & THOMAS KYDD, No. 201 Eighth-avenue. These men were accordingly watched, and they were seen to walk up and down several times, and then get on a car and after riding a few blocks would alight and return. After watching them two hours the officers concluded to arrest all four, but only succeeded in securing two of them, JOHN RIVINGTON and JAMES GARLAND. In RIVINGTON's possession was found a "jimmy," and a burglar's bag, which was thrown away by the prisoners, was picked up, and Mr. ARTHUR DEVLIN, of No. 201 Eighth-avenue, found a similar bag in the yard of his premises. After investigation, the shutters of the store occupied by Messrs. KYDD were found bored and the bars displaced. JAMES KYDD made a complaint against the prisoners, charging them with having made an attempt at burglary, with intent to steal $2,000 worth of shawls, silks and laces, and they were committed for trial without bail. RIVINGTON is 27 years of age, and a native of New-York. GARLAND is also a native of this City, and 18 years of age.

GRAND LARCENY.

DR. JOHN W. GREEN, of No. 7 West Fifteenth-street, made a complaint against CHARLES WILLIAMS, (colored,) charging him with having stolen two horse-blankets and other articles, valued at $62, from his stable, on the 7th of June. The accused was arrested by Officer SHAW, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and he was held for trial without bail. WILLIAMS is a native of Lexington, Ky., and nineteen years of age.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBING A DESK.

Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested THOMAS H. WOOD on a charge of having stolen $76 in United States Treasury notes from GEORGE OLIVIT, of No. 353 Washington-street. The complainant stated that he saw the prisoner standing at the desk where the money was deposited, and soon after missed it. The accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Fourth District Court—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

A rather curious case has come up recently, involving the names of various respectable parties in this City. The charge is made by Col. W. F. JOHNSON, of Nevada, who asks a warrant against REDDY, on the charge of procuring $1,000 from him on the 6th of January last, by the false pretence that he was the owner of one-fourth of the steamship *Dakota*. The evidence given on behalf of the complainant goes to show that the steamship in question was owned by Major WM. W. LELAND, the proprietor of the Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs, and that a few days prior to Jan. 6th REDDY agreed to purchase one-quarter of the steamship for $12,500, giving his draft on a pretended firm in Philadelphia of the name of REDDY & FULLER. That LELAND, by way of precaution, placed the bill of sale of such interest in the steamship in the hands of a third party *in escori*, to be delivered to REDDY when the draft was paid. The draft came back protested by a National Bank in Philadelphia, and that JAMES W. ELWELL, to whom LELAND had transferred the draft, by way of indemnity for advances made on account of the vessel, refused to allow the vessel to sail on her voyage without payment of the disbursements incurred by him; that the $1,000 in question was advanced by the complainant while on the wharf, when the steamship in question laid at REDDY's request, who claimed to own a quarter of the vessel, and he so representing to the complainant, and that that amount was sufficient to clear her. The complainant being a stranger, and a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, of which he believed LELAND to be one of the proprietors, thought himself safe in advancing the money. Subsequently finding that REDDY had no interest in the vessel, and that the money had passed to the credit of LELAND, in payment of disbursements due by him on account of the steamship, he asked repayment of it from Mr. LELAND. Mr. LELAND refused to pay it on the ground that he was not legally bound so to do.

It is said that the case will involve other names.

The examination was adjourned to Monday, at 10 A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of President Roberts—Speeches of United States District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. McKeon—Witnesses for the Government Threatened and Followed on the Streets—Roberts Discharged—The Complaint to be Taken Before the Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of Wm. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, came up again, by adjournment yesterday.

United States District-Attorney COURTNEY said:

IF YOUR HONOR PLEASE: In view of the extraordinary proceedings which have taken place inside, and I may be permitted to say, outside of this Court-room since Monday morning last; in view of the fact, as I am informed and believe—informed by the officers attached to the United States Marshal's Office—of the utter impossibility of securing the service of subpœnas upon witnesses who are supposed to know the whole history of this transaction, in view of the acknowledged and conceded fact that such persons as have such knowledge are, by reason of threats and by the system of terrorism which has been thrown around this case, prevented from attending here as witnesses; in view of what has occurred in the presence of the Court as regards the conduct of certain persons when certain testimony has been given here; in view of the report which appears to be well founded, that witnesses who have given testimony in this case have been chased through the streets; in view of the report which appears to be well founded, that when the learned counsel arose in his place on Monday and publicly proclaimed the residence and occupation of the witness who made the affidavit upon which the defendant was arrested; a large portion of the crowd assembled here, did, immediately on the adjournment of this Court on that day, retire from this court-room and proceed in a body to the supposed residence of this witness; in view of all these facts, and especially in view of the fact that it is deemed unsafe for the life and property of our witnesses who may desire to come and give information upon this case: in view of all these facts and circumstances, I have come to the conclusion to withdraw the prosecution at this time against Mr. Roberts. But in taking this action I desire to be fully understood as representing this Government on this occasion, that proceedings will be taken in such a manner, and before such a tribunal, as that at least no system of terrorism will prevent witnesses from giving their testimony. It is a notorious, a conceded and an admitted fact, that the neutrality laws of this Government have been openly, publicly violated by this defendant and his confreres and coadjutors; there is no dispute upon that point, and there can be none; and it is therefore the duty, as it is the intention, of this Government, to see that their national obligations are maintained, and that their laws in reference to neutrality shall not be violated, if they can prevent it, by any action upon their part. Therefore, in taking the course I have indicated, I want it to be fully understood that these violations of this law of our Government are to be punished, and that every effort shall be made to see that the national obligations are fulfilled, and that violations of this law shall not go unpunished, no matter who may violate them, no matter how high his rank or how low his station. I therefore, if your Honor please, in view of the statements I have made, and of the peculiar circumstances surrounding this case, withdraw the present prosecution against the defendant.

Mr. McKeon, the counsel for the defendant, said that his motive in advertising the name and residence of Weishart, as he had done, was that attention might be called to the man's name in the hope that his story would be disclosed on the stand. He had pledged his word of honor to Mr. Courtney that if Weishart had come forward he would give him all the protection in his power. He then adverted to the evils that had resulted from the practice of using the testimony of informers. He knew enough of the history of his own father's country to know that all movements of the kind now assailed, were liable to be attacked in the tribunal of justice by informers. He denied that he had any idea of intimidating any witness; nor did he know, nor his client know of any threats such as the District-Attorney had alluded to having been made. He would advise him (Mr. Courtney) not to proceed as he had intimated against the defendant by taking his case before the Grand Jury. The people of this country would not tolerate the taking away of a man's personal liberty without a hearing in open court. He hoped that no secret method would be resorted to. If, however, the District-Attorney did take that course, he might expect the Grand Jurors to ask him on the threshold: "Why do you bring this man before us without having first given him an examination before a Commissioner?" He urged that Mr. Roberts was ready to meet every charge openly.

Mr. Courtney replied as follows: Of course I receive what my learned friend says in regard to his motives with the same candor that he has stated it. But the learned counsel has not denied anything; he has not denied the truth of any of my statements; he has not denied the fact that there has been intimidation, that there have been threats, or that, if this man could have been found, there would have been committed on him personal violence. The learned counsel says here that he desired to have this witness present. We desired him too. But the counsel has not satisfied my mind, nor, I think, the mind of any intelligent or impartial man, that in making the public statement he did make in reference to Weishart, he had no ulterior purpose. I would like the counsel to tell the Court and to tell me what his object was in proclaiming here publicly, as he did in the presence of an excited crowd and of an inflamed public sentiment, that this man Weishart was the informer in this case, where his residence was, and what his occupation. I would like him to inform us with what object he did that three times on Monday. It may have been quite proper; it may have been done with the best and most judicious motives in the world; but it does appear somewhat strange in that connection that when this Court adjourned on that occasion the audience left the room, and a great portion of them, as I am informed and believe, started immediately upon a tour of discovery to the residence of this witness, which had been publicly proclaimed here by the counsel a short time before. I say there is but one inference to be drawn from that conduct. I do not mean to charge the counsel with endeavoring to excite or inflame public sentiment any more than it was already excited and inflamed upon that occasion, or with desiring or intending to have any personal violence inflicted upon this witness if he could have been found; but I say the fact that what I have related here did take place, is rather a strange sequence to the remarks that the learned counsel made at that time. Now, I am inclined to believe that my learned friend, as far as he is concerned, would do everything in his power to prevent any such violence being used. I am inclined to believe that he would use every influence that he could command to protect a witness on this stand; but am I to be told, after what took place in the presence of the Court when a witness gave testimony which was distasteful to a large portion of the audience here gathered, and that testimony was met by hootings and hisses by the crowd, while at the same time, when anything was said favorable to this defendant, it was received with approbation and murmurs of applause—am I to be told that witnesses who come here to testify against this defendant have nothing to fear? And will the learned counsel tell me, that with all his personal influence he could protect a witness who might be compelled to deliver such testimony as would be prejudicial to this defendant? The gentleman says that the defendant is entitled to a public examination of his case. I concede that. We have endeavored to give him that public examination; but, as I have already said, we have been thwarted at every step by the proceedings that I have just indicated in my remarks. Why, if your Honor please, with all due respect to you, I say that the proceedings in this case, and I am not at all censuring the Court or attempting to throw any censure upon it. I say that these proceedings in this case have to a certain extent been a judicial farce; a result that has been brought about by witnesses called here who knew all about this transaction, falling back, upon the very first questions to them, upon their privileges, and declining to answer on the ground that their answers might tend to criminate themselves; and we saw here on the first day, when your Honor was inclined to compel a witness to answer a question, that rather than answer it, the witness, under the direction of the counsel, preferred to become a martyr and go to jail rather than state what he knew about the matter: the question that he declined to answer being one that, in my humble judgment, had no relevancy or purpose to criminate him, and one which he afterward answered at the close of the testimony. Now, if your Honor please, I propose to take such a course in this matter as, in my judgment, seems best. I propose to take such a course as will tend at least to the protection of the property, and, I may say, of the life, of any witness, who may be subpœnaed to testify in this case. And I propose to take that course where witnesses will not be surrounded by a system of terrorism such as that which has induced them to hide away from the service of subpœnaes, or when subpœnaed to come upon the stand and throw themselves back upon their privilege—a state of things arising to a great extent out of the terror which has been thrown around this case by parties who may be interested otherwise. I am free to say that I do intend to take this case before the Grand Jury, and I am glad the learned counsel has called the attention of the Grand Jurors to what has transpired in this Court-room; for I know that no intelligent, no honest juror, no upright juror, will refuse to hear testimony, under the circumstances attending the withdrawal of this case here, when it is brought before them. The counsel says also that there is no evidence in this case. That is a matter of opinion entirely. I have my own views in regard to that matter, and he has his. Each of us shall entertain his views without any disrespect the one to the other. Why, if your Honor please, in the ordinary course of examinations of this kind, we would have finished this in one hour on the first day. Why did we not do so? The learned counsel knows the reason. Why it has been impossible for us, upon the part of the Government, to obtain before this tribunal the necessary evidence to hold this defendant. I do not propose, as representing the Government on this occasion, as instructed upon this subject, to permit anything to occur that it is in my power to prevent, to interfere with the due and proper administration of the law in this and all similar cases. This law, as I said before, has been violated publicly and openly. This national obligation of our Government must be maintained and fulfilled, and the violators of this law, I give them now to understand, will sooner or later, be brought to that justice which the statute metes out to them, and which the obligations of our Government demand shall be faithfully and firmly administered and maintained.

The Commissioner then said: The defendant is discharged.

Counterfeit Money—An Extraordinary Verdict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

Albert Owens, *alias* Owen Early, was put on trial charged with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit fifty cent stamps, with intent to pass the same.

The accused had pleaded guilty to the indictment, but afterward, on application to the Court, was permitted to withdraw this plea and plead not guilty. Mr. Spencer appeared as his counsel, and Mr. Bell for the United States.

The prosecution called a police officer, who testified that he arrested the accused on April 26; that when he was arrested he tried to put his hand in his pocket, which the policeman prevented; that he was told he was arrested for "shoving queer," whereupon he said he did not carry any of it, but on being searched he was found to have $9 80 in good money, and $71 in counterfeit 50-cent stamps, which he said he had found. He gave his name as Albert Owens.

The prosecution offered to prove that about a year ago he was indicted and pleaded guilty of passing counterfeit stamps by the name of Owen Early, but the testimony was excluded.

The prisoner gave no explanation as to how he came to have the stamps, nor did he prove good character. The case was submitted to the Jury, who rendered a verdict acquitting the prisoner, who was discharged, and will, doubtless, be careful how he pleads guilty again.

Stealing From the Post-office.

The United States vs. Charles Curry.—The defendant, who was a clerk employed in the Post-office in this City, was put on trial under the fourth section of the Act of 1825, which punishes any one employed in the Post-office who shall "secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter packet, bag or mail of letters" * * containing "any article of value." The evidence showed that the accused had put in his pocket a package in the Post-office, containing a ring, and walked off with it. Being seen, and followed, and charged with it, he gave it up, admitting that he had taken one package before.

His counsel claimed that he was not liable because the statute only covered "mailable matter," which a ring was not.

The Judge left the question of fact to the Jury, who found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge told his counsel to bring up the question of law on a motion for a new trial.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Habeas Corpus.

Michael Kearney was brought up on *habeas corpus*, claiming his discharge from the military service of the United States, on the ground of being drunk when he enlisted.

On hearing the witnesses there appeared to be a conflict of testimony on the question whether he was drunk or not, and the Judge decided to discharge the relator.

The Legal Warfare Between the Liquor-dealers and the Board of Excise—The Argument in the Test Case Concluded—Is the First Law Unconstitutional?—Decision of the Court Reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

George W. Holt vs. *Jackson S. Schultz, President, &c., and others.*—The argument in this case was continued and concluded yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge CARDOZO, at Special Term. The Court-room was filled, long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the proceedings, by persons who, judging from the close attention which they paid to the arguments, have a vital interest in the result of this investigation.

The case of Paul Falk, plaintiff, against the same defendants, and which has been commenced for the same purpose substantially, namely, to restrain the Board of Excise, Police Commissioners, Police Superintendent and the Police Captain of the precinct from interfering with him in the sale of strong liquors, ale and beer, was set down last Wednesday for argument yesterday before the same Judge. The case of Holt having the precedence, the Falk case was postponed until this morning at 10½ o'clock, at which time the argument will commence.

We published in our columns yesterday a statement of the case, the argument of Mr. Graham in behalf of the plaintiff, and an abstract of a portion of the argument of Charles Tracy, Esq., one of the counsel for the defendants. Below we give the principal points of Mr. Tracy's argument, on which he insists the injunction prayed for should not be granted; also the argument going to show the constitutionality of the Excise Law of April 14, 1866, and a reference to the authorities on which the defendants rely.

DEFENDANTS' POINTS.

I. The law of April 14, 1866, has expressly declared that "from and after May 1, 1866, no person or persons shall, within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, publicly keep or sell, give way or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time, unless as he or they may be licensed, pursuant to the provisions of this act;" (section 3,) and this law overrides and supercedes the license granted to the plaintiff under the act of 1857.

1. That it does so in terms there will be no dispute.

2. It was strictly within the power of the Legislature thus to revoke an unexpired license. No limitation to the power of the Legislature in this respect can be pretended, except such as may be found in that clause of the Constitution of the United States which forbids the obligation of contracts to be impaired. And that clause has no application to the exercise of police powers, such as the granting, withholding and revoking of a license, and similar acts. [Calder vs. Kurny, 8 Gray 597. State vs. Holmes, 38 N. H. 225. Hirn vs. State, 1 Ohio State 15. Coates vs. Mayor, 7 Cowen, 584. Stuyvesant vs. Mayor, 7 Cowan, 588. Corporation of Brick Church vs. Mayor, 5 Cowen 538. 10 How. 416. Butler vs. Pennsylvania.]

3. Even if the plaintiff had had a valid contract which the Legislature could not impair, he could consent to surrender and waive it; and by seeking, accepting and paying for a license under the law of 1866, he has waived any rights under the former license. (Embury vs. Connor, 3 Comst., 518; People vs. Murray, 5 Hill, 588; Baker vs. Braman, 6 Hill, 47.)

II. Even if the plaintiff had acquired a vested right under his old license, and had not waived it, the injunction cannot be sustained.

1. Because an injunction will not lie to interfere with the powers granted to the Board of Excise after they have exercised them. Their proceedings may perhaps be reviewed upon *certiorari*, but pending their exercise they cannot be interfered with by injunction. (Leigh vs. Westervelt, 2 Duer; Ex-parte Persons, 1 Hill.)

2. An injunction will not lie against the officers of the State, though the Court may believe the law unconstitutional. (Thompson vs. Commissioners, 2 Abb., 250.)

3. Because no injunction lies where there is a good remedy at law, and this is so since the union of law and equity in the same Court. [Mayor vs. Merserole, 26 Wend., 132; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Supervisors, 4 Duer, 198; Thompson vs. Commissioners, 2 Abb., 250; Chemical Bank vs. Mayor, 1 Abb., 79; Heywood vs. Buffalo, 14 N. Y., 534; Albany Northern Railroad vs. Brownell, 24 N. Y., 348.]

A. Plaintiff has a perfect remedy at law. If arrested, and his views of the law are correct, he can plead them and be discharged. [Starutan vs. Kennedy, 15 Abb., 204.]

B. It is not a case in which equity interferes to prevent a multiplicity of suits. [West vs. Mayor, 10 Paige, 539; Jerome vs. Ross, 7 John. Ch., 336; Bouton vs. City, 15 Barb., 392.]

C. Nor is it a case of irreparable injury, and even if it was, it must be an irreparable injury to the freehold which justifies the interference of equity. (Gilbert vs. Mickle, 4 Sand., ch. 357; Heywood vs. City of Buffalo, 14 N. Y., 534; Jerome vs. Ross, 7 John., ch. 331; Mutual Benevolent Life Insurance Company vs. Supervisors, 38 Barb. 22; Thompson vs. Matthews, 2 Edw., 212.

D. If the defendants arrest the plaintiff, close his place, or do any other similar act without authority of law, it will be a mere trespass, and an injunction does not lie to prevent that. (Mayer vs. Connover, 5 Abb., 171; Jerome vs. Ross, 7 John., ch. 331; Bouton vs. City, 15 Barb., 392, 394; Van Rensselaer vs. Griswold, 3 N. Y., Leg. Obs. 94.)

PLAINTIFF'S REPLY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tracy's argument, Mr. Graham replied. He said, that after the patient audience the Court had given him on Thursday, he would not trouble His Honor, with any further remarks, were it not for the fact that among certain classes of persons in this community, there was a manifest determination to sustain the law under consideration, be it right or wrong—whether it is constitutional or otherwise. The indecent haste, and the indelicate way in which an order had just been issued by the Police Superintendent, to each and every Captain of the Metropolitan Police District, reminded him, that he—Counsel—had a duty yet to perform on the argument of this motion for an injunction. According to the terms of the order alluded to, on and after to-morrow (Saturday) all persons dealing in liquors or ales, who shall not have taken out licences to sell within the Metropolitan Police District, according to the provisions of the law of April last, are to be treated as criminals; they are to be hunted down; the power to use the club is to be exercised, and brute force is to take the place of calm reason, and the persuasive moral power which so much becomes those who direct and control the affairs of state in highly civilized society. Why this indecent haste, as exhibited in the issuing of the Superintendent's order? Is it pretended that the cause of temperance would suffer by a few days' delay? They know this is a test case. They must have known that on our side we were using all due diligence to have the constitutionality of the law tested—not by using brute force, but as order-loving and law-abiding citizens, we are investigating the law and enforcing arguments to show the rights which belong to man in a state of civilized society. The Police and Excise Boards, from the Commissioners down, had better read the reports, as published in the newspapers of that morning, of the proceedings which transpired in that court on Thursday. From them they would learn that before they commence the business of hunting down as criminals respectable citizens, they had better pause in their career. But now the fiat from Mulberry-street headquarters had gone forth, and it seemed as though the idea prevailed among some, that an edict from that source was as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Two thousand hounds, for the support of which this Metropolis pays annually between two and three millions of dollars, are to be unkenneled to run down unoffending citizens.

It may be said, continued the counsel, that I am only an advocate, employed to do the best I can for my client, and that I allow my interest to overpower my judgment. I was not an advocate when I was applied to and asked to examine the law thoroughly, and then give an opinion according as I found the law to be, whether that opinion were for or against the interest and the inclination of those who employed me. I made the investigation, and have come to the fixed determination that the law under consideration is unconstitutional. This conclusion has not been arrived at without several days and nights of severe labor. The more I hear on the other side, and the more I reflect, the more I am confirmed in my opinion. And I shall be sustained—if not by this Court, by others.

Counsel alluded to the Falk case, and said he could not but regret that Council in it had seen fit to press it on in this Court ahead of this. It showed indecent haste at least. And again, why should Falk at this time wish to encumber his suit with the Sunday selling question? Just as though it were not sufficiently complicated without dragging into it questions relating to the observance of the Sabbath. This case, he was glad to say, had not and would not be embarrassed by any point relating to the sale of liquor on Sunday. Counsel then proceeded to review in detail the points which had been argued on the other side, stating what was admitted and what denied by them. Among other things, he claimed that defendants had admitted that the revocation of the old license, and the taking out by the plaintiff of a new license in May last, in pursuance to the act in question, would work to him, plaintiff, an irreparable injury.

Mr. Tracy, in a few remarks made at the conclusion of Mr. Graham's reply, denied that they had made any such admission, on the contrary he contended that in the affidavit of Mr. Schultz, and also in his argument, it had been contended that plaintiff would not be injured, but benefited under the new *regime*. He would be benefited in his business on account of the decreased number of liquor sellers under the license system as it now exists.

After some further remarks on either side, the argument was concluded, and the papers handed up to the Court. The latter intimated that after hearing the argument in the Falk case, which is to come on to-day, he should render his decision as soon as he consistently could, taking into consideration the interests of all concerned, and the grave questions of statutory and constitutional law involved.

Set Off—When Good as a Defence to an Action on a Promissory Note.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

William Rafferty vs. *Garret Becker.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $55 upon a promissory note made by the defendant, payable one day after date. The defence was that the plaintiff should employ the defendant to do certain carpenter work, and that the same should be applied to the payment of the note; and that the defendant subsequently made some doors, steps and casings to the amount of $40, which he claimed to have deducted from the amount of the note. Becker testified he did the work, and was directed to do so by the plaintiff. On the other hand, the plaintiff denied having authorized the defendant to do any work for him, but wanted him to estimate for some work. The case was summed up by Alexander H. Reavey, Esq., for the defendant, and after a charge from the Judge the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $15 40. James Henderson for plaintiff; Hugh Reavey, attorney for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 15.

By Justice Ingraham.

George W. Leffman vs. Henry Leffman and others; motion granted in part. Elizabeth Bush et al. vs. Laurence Odell et al.; report confirmed. The same vs. The same; report of referee confirmed, and order granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Nelson Chase, &c., vs. J. Howard Smith et al.; orders settled.

Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Justice POTTER will preside during the remainder of the term in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I. The Court is to open at 10, instead of 10½ o'clock, A. M., as heretofore.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCES.

Yesterday Recorder HACKETT passed the following sentences upon prisoners who had pleaded guilty or had been convicted on trial during the week:

Thomas Jones, for forgery in the fourth degree, sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

James B. Gerow, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Albert James, for attempt at grand larceny, sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Arnold, for attempt at grand larceny, sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

John Harrington and Timothy Flynn, for petit larceny, sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Williams, for conspiracy to cheat and defraud, fined in $100.

John Robinson, for conspiracy to cheat and defraud, Penitentiary three months.

TRIAL.

William Wolff, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was put on trial. In this case the witnesses were boys who had committed a burglary on the premises of Abram Marks, No. 71 Chambers-street, on the 18th of January, and stolen a quantity of clothing of the value of $600, including a coat belonging to Sergt. Peter H. Schoonmaker, of the Fourth Precinct. At the time of their arrest the burglars acknowledged to the Police that they had stolen certain goods, which they described, and that they had taken them and sold them to the defendant, Wolff. Under these circumstances, in consideration of the youthfulness of the burglars, the District-Attorney deemed it best to use them as witnesses to convict one whom he regarded as a tutor of criminals; hence he arranged to have them discharged for becoming State's evidence. This they did, and when put on the stand, they testified to committing the burglary at the time stated, and to stealing the clothing, but they denied any knowledge of what became of the clothing after they stole it. The only way in which Assistant District-Attorney Bedford could get evidence against the prisoner, Wolff, was by asking the policeman who made the arrest, where, after getting information from the burglars, they found the stolen property. The result of the case was the acquittal of Wolff.

Whether the District-Attorney is bound to carry out the people's side of the contract with the burglars, now that they have violated theirs, is a question not yet determined.

John Kennedy pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the clothing store of Samuel S. Dale, No. 168 South-street, by forcing open the shutters and iron bar of the rear window, and stole from the premises 20 coats, 32 pairs of pants, some pistols and watches, all to the value of $1,000. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People vs. John Henry—petit larceny from person.
The People vs. George Allen—robbery.
The People vs. James Flynn—burglary first degree.
The People vs. Christopher Dierks—burglary first degree.
The People vs. Jacob Levy—burglary third degree.
The People vs. Thomas McFlim—burglary third degree.
The People vs. John O'Donnell, Peter Glendon, Patrick McMahon—robbery.
The People vs. Michael Griffin—grand larceny.
The People vs. James Courtney—grand larceny.
The People vs. Nicholas Holden—receiving stolen goods; three complaints.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 15, 1866.

$33,000 U. S. 6s, '67	128	100 Mariposa Pr...b10	24¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, '68....R.	128	100 do...b10	24⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110¼	100 do...2d call	24¼
16,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C'62.	102¾	900 Boston W. P.	50
35,000 do	102⅛	300 do	50¼
4,500 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	102½	100 do...b30	50¼
1,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102¾	100 do...b10	50¼
103,000 do	102¾	100 do...2d call	49¾
20,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96¾	100 do	50
3,500 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.		700 New-York Cen	98¾
First Ser	102¾	500 do	98⅝
18,500 do	102½	100 do...s60	97
40,000 do...2d Ser.	102¾	100 Tol., Wab. & W	35
31,000 do	102⅝	200 Mar. & C.1st Pr	29¼
5,000 do. Third Ser.	102¾	1400 Erie R.	60½
37,000 do	102¼	50 do	60¾
10,000 do...2d call	102⅜	100 do	60⅞
4,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		100 do..2d call.b60	61½
Water Loan	94	200 do	61⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	79	500 do	61½
19,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	96	100 Hudson R. R.	110¾
10,000 do	95½	100 do	110½
1,000 N. Car. 6s	84½	1200 Reading R	109¾
5,000 do	85	50 Mich. Cen. R	109
30,000 Ohio & M. Cer	28	200 M. So. & N. I	79¼
5,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	96	800 Ill. Cen. R	121¾
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	86	200 Cleve. & Pitts	82
2,000 To.&W.1stM.Ex.	90	50 Stonington R	111
10,000 P.,F.W.& C.3d.	85½	600 Chic. & N. W	30¼
3,000 N. J. Cen.1st	102	800 do	30⅜
10,000 M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	59	20 Cleve., Col& Cin.R.	117
1,000 B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	94½	300 Cleve. & Tol	104¾
40 Ocean Bank	100	100 Chic. & R. Is	92¾
20 Phenix Bank	104	200 do	93
5 Imp. & Trad.B'k	113	100 do....c	93¼
50 Bk. of Comm'th	102	200 do	93½
70 Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	100 do	94
20 Bk. of Commerce	114	100 do	93¾
1000 Canton Co	58¼	200 do...2d call	94
300 do	58	100 do...b10	94
500 do	58½	30 Del., Lack. & W	147½
200 do	58⅛	100 C., Bur. & Quin	117½
400 West. U. Tel	56⅝	20 do	117
200 do...2d call	56¼	20 P., F. W. & C	98
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	154½	1000 do	97½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	72	100 do...b10	97⅝
26 Mil. & St. P	55	100 Chic. & Alt	96

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$35,500 U.S.6s5-20s.C.'65	102⅝	500 Erie R	61¼
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96¼	200 do...b30	61⅜
16,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 do	61⅞
First Series	102¾	100 Reading R	109⅛
200 Canton Co	59¾	100 Ill. Central R	122
100 West. U. Teleg'h	57¾	400 Chic. & N. W	30½
200 do	57⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. P	59½
100 Mariposa Pr	24	200 Chi. & R. I	94
200 At. Mail S. Co	130	300 do	93¾
100 Boston W. P...b30	50	100 P., F.W. & C	97⅝
100 New-York Cen	98¾	100 Mil. & St. P. R	59
50 do	98½		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$110,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.		100 Spruce Hill Coal	4½
'62...b3	102¾	100 do	4½
55,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅝	100 Western U.Tel	57¼
50,000 U.S. 6s,5-20sR.'65	102¾	100 do	57
20,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	96¾	80 N. Y. Central	98¾
20,000 do	96⅛	300 do	98¾
9,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s		100 do...s30	98¾
First Ser	102¼	100 do...s30	98⅞
10,000 do...2d Ser.	102½	200 Erie R	61⅜
11,000 Tenn. 6s	95	100 do...2d call	61½
5,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102¼	300 Chic. & N. W	30⅜
		100 do	30⅜
10,000 N. Car. 6s	86	1000 Cleve. & Tol	105
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C	28	240 Chic. & R. I	94
100 Canton Co	60⅛	100 P., Ft.W. & Chi	97⅝
100 do...b30	60½	8 N.Y. & N. H	109
100 do	60	100 Chic. & Alton	96
500 Boston W. P...b10	50	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	72½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 Boston Water P.b10	50¼	400 Reading R	109⅝
100 Mar. Pref	24¼	300 Ill. Cen. R	121⅜
100 do...s3	24¼	100 do	121¾
200 Spruce Hill C	4¼	100 do...b10	121⅞
100 West. U. Tel	56⅜	400 do	122
200 do...s3	56½	200 Clev. & Pitts	82½
200 N. Y. Cen	98⅝	400 do...b10	82¼
1200 Erie R...c	60¾	400 do...s60	80½
800 do	60½	200 Chi. & R. I	92¾
2100 do	60⅜	300 do...b3	92¾
400 do...s3	60⅜	200 do	92⅞
500 M. S. & N. I	79⅝	300 Chi. & N. W...s3	30¼
200 do...b10	79½	100 do...s30	30⅜
300 do...c	79¾	100 do...s3	30⅜
100 do...b5	79½	100 Chic. & N.W.P.b30	59⅝
100 P., F.W.& C...c	97⅛	100 do	60
100 do...s3	97⅛	100 do	59½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 O. & M. Cer	27¾	1200 Cleve. & Pitts	82
10,000 do...s3	27½	400 do...b3	82
100 Boston W. P...b10	49½	200 Cleve. & Tol	104⅞
200 Spruce H. C	4¼	40 Chic. & R. I	93
200 do...s30	4½	200 do	93¼
100 Quicksilver	51	100 do	93⅝
100 do...c	51	300 do...s3	93½
200 N. Y. Central	98⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. P	59½
130 Erie Railroad...3b	61½	1300 Chi. & N. W	30⅝
200 do	61⅛	300 do...b3	30⅝
200 Mich. S. & N. I...s3	79½	200 do...s3	30½
200 do	79½	100 do...b10	30⅝
100 do...b10	79¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Canton Co	60¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	82½
100 do...b10	60⅜	200 do...b15	82⅝
100 do...b3	60¼	400 Chic. & R. I	94
200 Mar. Min. Pr	24	600 do...b3	94
500 Erie R	60¾	300 do	93⅝
400 do...s3	60¼	400 do...s3	93⅞
500 do...s3	60⅝	200 do...b10	94
800 do	60⅝	200 do	93⅞
400 do...b3	60⅝	100 Chic. & N.W...b10	30½
300 do...s3	60½	100 do...s3	30⅜
100 West. U. Tel	56¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P	59⅝
100 do...s3	56¾	300 do...b3	59⅝

FRIDAY, June 15—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges to-day were less firm in rates and less active in demand than for Wednesday's mail, and the engagements of Gold for Saturday's steamers, as far as known at 3 o'clock this afternoon, are less important in amount. The estimates are $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The rise in the Gold Room to the close neighborhood of 150 ⅌ cent., has evidently lessened the export demand, besides bringing upon the market a considerable amount of cash Gold and of good bills on London—the latter at 109¼@109½ for Gold. The sales of Gold to-day ranged 148⅜@149⅜@148 ⅌ cent. The *Bull* speculators of the Room made cash Gold as scarce as possible, to promote their temporary *corner* upon the short sellers, but with all they were not inclined to push the rate quite up to 150 ⅌ cent.

There is much anxiety felt for later news from Europe. The Cotton trade believe that the advices will reflect a further improvement. The banking interests look for nothing more unfavorable in financial affairs, unless war on the Continent should seem to be more immediate and inevitable. The recovery from the London panic is expected to be slow so far as the various financial concerns, "limited," are involved, but the rates of discount will probably come lower. In our own market Money keeps easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers; and this will probably be the story for several weeks to come.

The Government Stocks are all firm, but on an investment rather than a speculative movement. The 6s of 1881 are valued at 110¼ on account of the higher value (by the rise in Gold,) of the 1st July dividend. The 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s are also gradually advancing on the approach to the 1st September Coupons. All the 5-20s were wanted this afternoon at 102¾ ⅌ cent., and the 7.30s are in active retail demand by way of reinvesting the 15th June interest on the Second Series due and paid to-day.

The Railway speculation is generally better than on Thursday, and there was rather more disposition to do business in Erie, New-York Central, and some of the Western Roads; among the latter the rise was most decided on Chicago and Rock Island. The Miscellaneous shares were also higher than yesterday, Canton selling up to 60¼.

At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The latest transactions in Bills on London were at 109¼@109½ ⅌ cent. for Bank and Bankers' signatures, with an easier offering than at the beginning of the week:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅛	Northwest	30⅛	30⅝
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	102⅝	N. West Pref	59⅝	59⅝
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	92⅛	93⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅛	97⅞	Fort Wayne	97¼	97⅞
Erie	59⅝	60⅝	Cumb'land Coal	45	44¾
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	51	51
Reading	109⅛	109⅛	Mariposa	11⅞	12
Mich. Southern	79⅛	79⅝	Mariposa Pref	24	24
Illinois Central	121	121⅝	Canton	58⅛	60⅛
Pittsburgh	82	82¾	Ohio Certificates	28	27⅞
Tennessee 6s	95⅛	95	American Gold	147⅝	147⅞
Missouri 6s	79⅝	79⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106
Merchants'	119	Ocean	100
Union	115	Chatham	135
America	139	Metropolitan	120
City	190	People's	118
Phœnix	105	Nassau	107
North River	123	St. Nicholas	108
Tradesmen's	140	Imp'rs & Traders'	113
National	105	Park	150
Seventh Ward	105	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	105
State of New York	107	Fourth National	103¼
Commerce	113⅛	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	86	Lack. & West'n Bds.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	85	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	70
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99¼	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1stM.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. nw, 1st M, 8s, '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	88	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	59
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96¾	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Pac. R. T'gu'rt'd by Mo	74	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	83	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	86	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	96

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $948,662 67—including for Customs, $409,000; Gold Notes, $452,000. Payments, $468,933 89. Balance, $91,516,217 81.

A cotemporary intimates that Mr. HENRY L. PIERSON, the Director of the Erie Road who sold the London market, last Fall, the Convertible debentures of the Company, did so on "*a very imperfect statement of the condition of the Company.*" And, we may add, as he is said to be a merchant peculiarly sensitive to his good name, that he probably now feels bad about the possible consequences of his mistake. He certainly has reason to be concerned on one point, at least, in his negotiation. He sold his London customers a convertible privilege, the whole value of which has since been destroyed; irretrievably so unless further legislation at Albany can be had to enlarge, (a second time,) the authorized Capital Stock of the Erie Road. The first enlargement was 80,000 shares, to be applied to the improvement of the track and purchase of additional equipment for the Road to the extent of 50,000 shares, and the payment in 1868 of the first Mortgage on the Road, to which the State of New-York is their Trustee, to the extent of 30,000 shares. The latter should have been held inviolate; of the former, only 22,000 of the 50,000 shares were regularly applied to the other object of the grant. The remaining 28,000 shares were loaned early in 1865 to Mr. DREW, under an advance of 65 cents on the dollar. A *pro forma* sale to and repurchase of that enterprising Director were subsequently made, about the time Mr. PIERSON left for London. This was deemed by Mr. DREW a prudent precaution against the possibility of being voted out of the Direction last October. But the whole 28,000 shares were to be relieved on Mr. PIERSON's return with his sterling Money. Half the amount was so relieved. The other half ran on with Mr. DREW, and the remainder of Mr. PIERSON's money was applied to other purposes. If the option sold in London by Mr. PIERSON meant anything—if it carried any weight in placing the bonds abroad—good faith certainly demanded that something of the authorized Capital of the Road should be reserved for this contingency. If Mr. P. sold the option on 40,000 Shares, when the Company, even if successful in getting out of Mr. DREW's clutches—which *he* never meant they should do—had only 28,000 Shares available, without encroaching upon the 30,000 Shares designed to be reserved until 1868 for a more important and specific contingency, Mr. P. could at least have insisted that so much as the 28,000 Shares should have been reserved, and then he might have fallen back, with more or less grace, upon his ignorance of the charter limit to the Stock by way of apology for the other 12,000 Shares. But what did he do? In less than eight months after his London negotiation he assents to the free loan to Mr. DREW of the entire 28,000 Shares, on an advance of only 60 cents on the dollar, and also to the additional loan of the 30,000 shares, (or of $3,000,000 new convertible debentures, to be turned at once into shares for the Wall-street purposes of Mr. DREW,) granted by the Legislature for the redemption of the Mortgage of 1868! *This virtually exhausts the entire authority of* 1864 *for the increase of capital.* The proceeding, if not strictly legal, can perhaps be made regular by an act of the Legislature hereafter, and we do not mean to imply that the new shares issued under these extraordinary circumstances are not as binding on the Company as the original reorganized Capital of 1862, and the 22,000 shares legitimately applied under the supplemental charter of 1864. But we *do* submit that Mr. PIERSON himself, being one of the apologists for the recent loans of Stock to Mr. DREW, has left the Company no means, within its present charter or the laws of the State of New-York, wherewith to redeem the option of conversion sold by him in London. He can console himself, however, with the comforting reflection that, under Mr. DREW's continued manipulations of the Stock, he is not likely very soon to be called upon by the English promoters of his loan to make it good.

The July, 1866, coupon on the Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on or after July 1 at the National Bank of the Republic, in this City. The 30 ⅌ cent. arrearages of interest since 1861, up to and including the January, 1866, coupon, are fundable into new bonds of the same tenor as the original issues, upon which a July, 1866, coupon falls due and will be paid on presentation as above. This funded 30 ⅌ cent. increases the mortgage lien of the State upon the railways, to the construction of which the bonds were originally applied, from $10,000 ⅌ mile to $13,000 ⅌ mile. In addition to the interest on this $13,000 lien the Railway Companies are now required to contribute 4 ⅌ cent. a year by way of Sinking Fund for the redemption of the principal.

It was some time since proposed by the Central American Transit Company to deepen the harbor of Greytown and so make it available again for purposes of commerce by damming the Colorado River, and thus forcing its waters to flow through the San Juan to the sea. An agent who was sent out to carry the enterprise into effect, returned a few days ago, reporting that the Government of Costa Rica had entered its protest against the scheme—which necessarily defeats its execution. This, perhaps, explains why there have been no recent public transactions in the stock. Other causes involving, as it is hinted to us, gross financial mismanagement, may have also contributed to the depression of the Stock.

The old Bank of New-York, (National organization,) to-day declared its usual half yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., free of all taxation, local and national.

The following gentlemen have been made directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Ewen, Isaac L. Platt, John Q. Jones, Charles Morgan, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Wm. R. Griffith, Jonathan Thorne, Geo. L. Brown, and E. Hudson Hawley.

The Treasury Office and National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-street, were actively employed to-day in paying the 15th June coupon on the second series of 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury bonds.

The upward Gold speculation this week had its parallel in the same week last year. The ending of the war carried down the price in May to 128¾ ⅌ cent. On Saturday, June 10, it had gradually recovered to 137⅞ ⅌ cent. By Thursday, June 15, it was run up by speculation to 147½ ⅌ cent., and subsequently down again by June 20 to 137½ ⅌ cent. By July 20 the price had gradually advanced, chiefly on the Export and Custom-house demand, to 142½ ⅌ cent., and about this time the Treasury began to sell its current receipts in the open market, which had the effect of holding the market between 142½@147½ ⅌ cent. for five months thereafter, or to about the new year.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,009,003 The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	620	$271,507	1,444	$629,035	475	$182,287
Man. of Cotton	480	137,540	731	196,696	230	71,148
Man. of Silk	134	143,718	149	132,561	75	87,117
Man. of Flax	973	213,349	636	184,550	387	85,121
Miscellaneous	290	51,100	2,829	48,937	15	4,774
Total	2,497	$817,234	5,789	$1,191,769	1,172	$430,447
		191,769				817,234
Total entered		$1,009,003		Total marketed		$1,247,681

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad, held on June 11, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, John M. Tobin, D. Thos. Vail, J. H. Banker, Oliver Charlick, Smith Barker, Jr., Wm. A. Kissam, Joseph Harker, M. H. Sanford, John Steward. Subsequently, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was reelected President, and WM. H. VANDERBILT Vice-President.

The Union Trust Company of New-York have declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax—payable on the 2d day of July next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,717 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,300 bushels Wheat, 620 bushels Corn, 183 bbls. Pork, 24 pkgs. Cut Meats, 30 bbls. Beef, and 182 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $7 62@$7 75 for Pots, and $15, nominally, for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is held with more firmness, but is inactive.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand and steady.

COFFEE—Has been more active, holders having shown more disposition to meet the view of buyers. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20½c., Laguayra at 17c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, per lb. Sales 2,100 bags and 10,000 mats.

COTTON—Is held more firmly, and is in moderate request. Later advices from Europe are eagerly looked for. Four steamers are now about due. Middlings ranged to-day from 40c.@42½c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,200 bales, against exports of 718 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,088
Receipts since June 1, 1866	21,668
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	356,356
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	786,154
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	455,929

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 23c.; Augusta, 20c.; Laconia E, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33c.; Langton, 27½c.; Slaterville, ⅞, 18c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Pacific, 20c. Lowell, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Thompson's French Elastic Springs, 75c. to $1; Thompson's Boulevard Trail, $1 to $1 20; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Hard Rubber Cravats—No. 1 plain ½-inch, $4; ¾-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5 25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company Byron Garote No. 1, Double Extra French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith Patent Enameled Garote, $20, less 10 per cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 40c.; Franklin, 32½c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 22½c.; Pittsfield, 13c. Denims—York, 50c.; Haymaker, 37c. Brown Drills—Laconia, 24c.; Winthrop, 17½c. Corset Jeans—Laconia, 21½c.; Choates, 16c.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, at firmer prices for desirable brands, but rather lower rates for "stump-tail" lots, which shrink in value with the recurrence of warm weather. Sales since our last, 9,750 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 50: very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$9 75, chiefly at $7 65@$8 40: round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 50@$9 75, ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$7 50
Extra State	7 50	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 80	@14 25
Extra Genesee	9 75	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 00

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 475 bbls., in lots, at $10 30@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is irregular. Sales, 600 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 60 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, on an active demand for prime parcels. Sales since our last 67,000 bushels, including White Western at $3 10; good to extra Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 35, the latter rate for part of a load; unsound to fair Chicago Spring at $1 70@$2 12 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and active request, at a further advance of about 2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 80c.@87c. for unsound, and 87c.@89c. for sound new mixed Western, and 90c. for Yellow ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in fair demand, but at easier prices. We quote new Western at 50c.@55c., and choice Canada at 80c. ⅌ bushel. 22,500 bushels Rye sold at 99c.@ $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 12, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been in active demand during the past week, and prices have been firmly maintained. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 15 ⅌ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk line, $1 10; to Buffalo, by propeller, 60c. Receipts for week, 13,077 bbls. Shipments for week, 14,679 bbls. The Wheat market during the past week has ruled remarkably steady. The receipts have been large, though less than generally expected. The export demand has been considerably checked by the scarcity of vessels and the firmness of freights, but the purchases have nevertheless been on a quite liberal scale, the Eastern markets being well sustained and offering fair margins in favor of shipments. Speculative holders have shown but little disposition to realize, and there has generally been a more confident tone to the trade than was manifested a week ago. Operators have paid very little attention to the downward movement in gold, it being believed that this country alone will require pretty much all the Wheat that can be brought to this market this season. It is now stated that the arrivals are likely to be more moderate for the balance of the month. The quality of the Wheat in store and now arriving gives great satisfaction to all parties interested. The cargoes now going forward are probably as handsome as any ever shipped from here. The inspection reports for the week show that 809 car loads have been graded as No. 1, 167 car loads as No. 2, and 82 carloads as rejected. The weather during the week has been showery, and the accounts of the growing crop of Spring Wheat in this section continue to be of a favorable character. Lake freights have advanced again, and are now as high as they usually are in the Fall months. We quote at 15½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 15c.@15½c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 22½c. to Oswego. The stock of wheat in store is estimated at about 651,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 413,864 bushels, against 274,258 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 23,297 bushels by rail, and 419,233 bushels by lake, as follows; 294,188 bushels to Buffalo, 38,575 to Oswego, 46,958 to Cleveland, 10,000 to Ogdensburgh, 11,125 to Toledo, 15,500 to St. Catherines, 2,487 to Port Sarnia, and 706 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $1 82. No. 2 at $1 65@$1 66. Rejected at $1 24. For delivery at seller's option all this month, No. 1 may be quoted at $1 81½. Oats have ruled firm and steady during the week, and the demand has been fully equal to the supply. No. 1 we quote at 36½c. in store, subject to 2c. storage. No. 2 at 32c.@33c. Receipts for the week, 116,470 bushels. Shipments for week, 172,321 bushels. Rye has been rather more abundant, and closes about 1c. lower. No. 1 in store is selling at 75c. Receipts for week, 27,213 bushels. Shipments for week, 11,616 bushels. Corn has been very quiet. We quote No. 1 in store at 50c. Receipts for week, 28,442 bushels. Shipments for week, 24,042 bushels."

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. Mr. E. WELLS notices the week's business thus: We have to report a firm market, with prices unchanged. The prospects of the new growth appear to be the only subject of importance and interest to the dealer and grower just now, although it will be some time yet before any definite conclusion can be reached. From the interior we learn that the appearance of the best yards has somewhat improved by the late rains and warm weather. During the week there have been several conflicting rumors afloat in regard to the coming crop in Europe, most of the advices strongly representing the fly as having already commenced its devastations, both in the English and Continental districts. We have no doubt, however, that most of these accounts are highly exaggerated, with a view on the part of foreign dealers to influence and excite this market, and thus induce further and heavier importations; but as the season is well advanced, and our brewers pretty generally supplied, nothing will materially effect our present condition. Of the late foreign advices on file, we select and copy the following as likely to be the most reliable of any: "London, Eng., 2d June. Since our last, of 19th May, our market has been firm. There has been some complaint about the backwardness of the crop, in consequence of cold nights and the unsatisfactory state of the ground. Some fly has likewise made its appearance, without, however, having done damage to any extent. Prices keep firm, but the high rates of discount weigh heavily on the market. The prospects, however, are favorable for the Summer, as the quantities of hops on hand are very inconsiderable, and hardly sufficient to cover home consumption." Imports of the week, 105 bales. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Interior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at previous figures.

HIDES—Have been in rather better request, but at drooping prices.

LATHS—Have been in demand at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Has been in more request and

buoyant. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good Middle, 32½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. good heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 33c.@43c., cash, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates. We quote Eastern Spruce at $20@$22 50 ℔ thousand feet. In Albany, according to the *Argus*: "Prices were held stiffly this week. Nothing shows a tendency to reduce, and in a few items the tendency is to advance. The supply has not been equal to the market since the beginning of the season, and numerous buyers tend to still further raise prices. Large transfers have been made, and the receipts this week have been far exceeded by shipments. Vessels are in request. The receipts by canal at this place from the opening to the 8th inst., aggregate 30,270,141 feet; boards and scantling, 4,886 M shingles, and 1,679,300 lbs. staves."

MOLASSES—Is in good demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ℔ gallon.; 900 hhds. and tcs.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at 87c.@90c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 62½; Resin at $3@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request at 22½c.@26c. for Crude, 40c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk speculative request, opening at an advance, but closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last 9,450 bbls., in lots, at $31 87@$32 12½ for new Mess, closing at $31 95, cash; $29 75@$30 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 75 for Thin Mess; $25 25@$25 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,750 bbls. new Mess at $32 for June delivery, sellers' option; $32@$32 25 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $32 25, July delivery, buyers' option, and $30, sellers' option, all the year, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 12½c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is less active, at 16½c.@16¾c. for short-ribbed, 15½c. for long-rib, and 15½c. for Cumberland cut, ℔ lb.; sales 180 bxs. Lard is firmer to-day; sales since our last 600 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 485 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are quite nominal at $45@$46 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@32c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@20½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	39	@40
North River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	39	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	35	@38
Western—tubs	25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30	@31
State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	32	@35
New-York State—white butter, ℔ lb	25	@30
Western—white butter, ℔ lb	22	@25

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℔ lb	19½	@20½
Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℔ lb	8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Daries—common, ℔ lb	13	@15

RICE—Has been in moderate demand at former rates.

SALT—Has attracted rather more attention at uniform prices.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and somewhat nominal in price. The last sales of Calcutta Linseed were made at $2 67½ (gold) ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., gold, ℔ lb. We quote Goat thus: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c. Madras, 55c.@60c., each.

SOAP—Has been in request and buoyant in prices, including Castile at 17½c.@18c.; Colgate's Pale at 12½c., and Family at 13c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet and unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at rising prices. Sales since our last 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 260 boxes Havana at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in active request at 13¾c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 20c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 285,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 31,000 lbs. grease at 10½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The main inquiry has been for Oolongs at uniform prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand. Sales since our last, 237 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@22c.; and 100 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at $2 25½@$2 26½ ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was heavy to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 15,500 bushels Corn at 3¾d. by sailing vessel and 4d. by steamer, ℔ bushel. For Bristol Channel and orders, a bark with Corn at 4s., or if to a direct port at 3s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For Cork and orders, a bark with Petroleum at 5s. to a British port direct, or 5s. 6d. to a Continental port. For Lisbon, a bark with Staves, at $36 25 in gold.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 15, 1866.

MEATS.

A very moderate business has been transacted in Meats of all kinds this week, at essentially unchanged prices. Choice Lamb is not freely offered, and is quoted quite firm at our extreme rates. Veal is rather less plenty, and is stiffly held. Warm weather practically stops the demand from families for Beef, Mutton and Pork by the carcass; hence we omit quotations for "round lots."

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	25	@ 32
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, round, ℔ lb	20	@ 28
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	18	@ 24
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	32	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	25	@ 32
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb	14	@ 20
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	23	@ 28
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@1 50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	17	@ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	11	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	20	@ 28
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	22	@ 25
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	1 50	@3 50
Pigs, roasting, each	1 75	@4 00
Pork, joints, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Pork steaks, ℔ lb	18	@ 22
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Bacon, ℔ lb	23	@ 28
Hams, ℔ lb	25	@ 27
Shoulders, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	20	@ 30
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	10	@ 18
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	28	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb	30	@ 40
Sweet Bread, each	20	@ 40
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb	22	@ 25
Lard, ℔ lb	22	@ 25
Suet, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Tripe, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Limited sales have been reported to-day. The assortment is fair for the season, and the turn of prices, especially of poultry, is in favor of buyers. Ducks and Geese are again in market, but are dear.

Chickens, ℔ lb	25	@ 33
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	1 00	@1 75
Ducks, ℔ lb	37	@ 45
Fowl, ℔ lb	22	@ 30
Geese, each	2 00	@2 50
Pigeons, squab, ℔ dozen	5 00	@6 00
Pigeons, wild, ℔ doz	1 75	@2 50
Plover, ℔ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Snipe, brant, ℔ dozen	2 00	@3 00
Snipe, English, ℔ dozen	3 50	@4 50
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 50	@2 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb	28	@ 35

FISH.

Liberal supplies of fresh fish have been available to purchasers, this week, at generally reduced prices. Some very fine Salmon and Mackerel were exhibited on a prominent stand, this morning. A fresh, firm, superb salmon, weighing 15 lbs., net, was sold to a private buyer, in our presence, for $9, or 60c. a pound. A few weeks ago, the same fish would have commanded $1 25 ℔ lb. At even the reduced price, the dealer made a handsome profit. A further material decline is looked for, as the receipts are increasing rapidly. Shad are nearly "gone for the season." The few now arriving sell at high rates, though they are not of very choice quality.

Bass, ℔ lb	$ 10	@ 20
Black-fish, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Bonito, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	65	@ 1 00
Clams, soft, ℔ 100	40	@ 1 75
Clams, hard, ℔ 100	50	@ 75
Cod, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Cod, Roe, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Cod, dried, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Eels, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Flounders, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, Roe, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ℔ bunch	12	@ 20
King-fish, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Lobsters, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	10	@ 20
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb	75	@ 1 00
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Oysters, ℔ 100	75	@ 2 50
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	2 00	@ 3 50
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@ 8
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb	45	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb	25	@ 30
Shad, each	50	@ 75
Sheepshead, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	10	@ 15
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	12	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

On most of the stands, there is, to-day, an unusually fine display of new vegetables, which are now arriving freely and declining in price, much to the benefit and satisfaction of consumers. Trade in this line is quite brisk and the dealers speak very cheerfully of "busy times." Cauliflowers are more abundant and somewhat cheaper, but still dear. Green Peas are plenty and in quick request.

Asparagus, ℔ bunch	12	@ 30
Beans, String, ℔ half peck	25	@ 50
Beans, Lima, ℔ quart	20	@ 25
Beets, new, ℔ bunch	8	@ 15
Cabbages, new, each	10	@ 20
Carrots, new, ℔ bunch	8	@ 10
Cauliflowers, each	50	@ 1 00
Cucumbers, each	5	@ 15
Garlic, ℔ bunch	20	@ 25
Horse Radish, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Lettuce, ℔ head	2	@ 5
Leeks, ℔ bunch	5	@ 10
Mint, ℔ bunch	2	@ 3
Onions, ℔ peck	40	@ 1 00
Onions, ℔ quart	5	@ 12
Onions, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	5	@ 10
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	6	@ 10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	6	@ 10
Peas, green, ℔ bbl	5 00	@ 6 50
Peas, green, ℔ half-peck	20	@ 30
Peas, green, shelled, ℔ quart	30	@ 35
Potatoes, old, ℔ bbl	5 00	@ 5 50
Potatoes, ℔ peck	40	@ 50
Potatoes, new Bermudas, ℔ bbl	11 50	@12 50
Potatoes, new Southern, ℔ bbl	7 50	@ 8 50
Potatoes, new, ℔ peck	75	@ 1 50
Radishes, ℔ bunch	1	@ 2
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	5	@ 10
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	2	@ 4
Shallots, ℔ bunch	4	@ 6
Spinach, ℔ half peck	10	@ 12
Sprouts, ℔ half peck	10	@ 12
Squash, each	8	@ 15
Tomatoes, new, ℔ quart	20	@ 40
Turnips, new, ℔ bunch	8	@ 12
Water Cresses, ℔ quart	8	@ 10

FRUIT.

Fruit dealers report an active business in strawberries, cherries and gooseberries, which are more plenty and are cheaper. Currants have appeared, but are poor and dear. Old and dried fruit attract very little attention.

Almonds, ℔ quart	35	@ 40
Apples, ℔ peck	70	@ 1 25
Bananas, each	2	@ 10
Cherries, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Citron, ℔ lb	45	@ 50
Currants, White, ℔ lb	7	@ 10
Currants, Zante, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ℔ lb	18	@ 37
Figs, ℔ lb	25	@ 50
Ginger, ℔ lb	30	@ —
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	15	@ 25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	20	@ 25
Lemons, ℔ doz	10	@ 37½
Oranges, ℔ doz	12	@ 50
Pine Apples, each	10	@ 37½
Prunes, ℔ lb	15	@ 25
Raisins, ℔ lb	18	@ 25
Strawberries, ℔ quart	25	@ 60
Strawberries, ℔ basket	7	@ 11
Walnuts, ℔ quart	18	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Under an improved demand, prices of Eggs are firmer this week. Butter and Cheese are lower, and in large stock. Honey is scarce.

Butter, new, fancy table, ℔ lb	40	@ 45
Butter, new, fair to good table, ℔ lb	35	@ 38
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb	22	@ 32
Butter, new extra roll, ℔ lb	45	@ 48
Cheese, ℔ lb	14	@ 22
Eggs, nine for	—	@ 25
Honey, ℔ lb	38	@ 40

SUNDRIES.

Scarcely an alteration is reported in any article under this heading. There is a better inquiry for Flour, Groceries and Coal. The rise in gold tends to stiffen prices of breadstuffs, sugars, &c. Coffee is heavy, under unusually liberal offerings, in the wholesale way.

Coal, nut and stove, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs	$7 00	@$9 00
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb	28	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb	30	@ 48
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb	30	@ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl	13 00	@18 00
Flour, Family, ℔ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Meal, Oat, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 12½	@ 1 50
Molasses, ℔ gallon	80	@ 1 25
Rice, ℔ lb	11	@ 14
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Sugar, Brown, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Sugar, Soft White, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Sugar, Hard, ℔ lb	17	@ 17½
Syrup, ℔ gallon	87	@ 1 25
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb	80	@ 1 10
Teas, Green, ℔ lb	85	@ 1 65
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb	65	@ 1 00

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

A recent trial of carriages for 12 ton-guns made by the English Admiralty the best carriage was one which was a close copy of the American Monitor gun carriage, an invention of Captain ERICSSON. The further important fact deduced was that just twice the number of rounds could be fired with round shot as with rifled bores, in a given number of minutes. This is equivalent to having twice as many guns on board, and thus the American smooth bore system receives one of its strongest arguments from a trial by an English Naval Committee. The importance of this increased rapidity of fire is all the greater with very large cannon, such as 15 or 20-inch guns. These are necessarily very slow, and if rifled they could not, according to the English experiments, fire oftener than once in 20 or 30 minutes.

A French coal-mine has been the scene of an accident, which is familiar enough on a small scale to the miner, but rarely occurs in such proportions. A cage or platform was used for raising the coal, and finding that this rubbed against the shaft, investigation was commenced. It was found that the side which had been well "tuffed," or boarded, was projecting. The miners, 300 in all, were got out safely, and an attempt made to repair the damage. But these timbers fell in, and following them came such a deluge of water that no power could control the torrent. Hundreds of tons of stone and earth followed the water, and the mine filled with water and mud and the debris of the shaft and works, which were entirely destroyed.

It is thought that a steamship 85 feet on deck by 16 feet, and 18 horse power, could ascend the River Euphrates for 900 miles. One of the greatest impediments in the river is the "whirlpool," spoken of by the Prophet ELIAS, which is really a rapid having a fall of 2 feet in 70, and a depth of less than 5 feet. The river was ascended by Europeans as early as 1574, and again in 1580, in 1581, in 1583, and in 1599. The current runs 2 to 3½ miles an hour, in ordinary seasons rising to 5 miles during floods. These facts have been brought out by a proposition to build a railway with English capital, to be called the Euphrates Valley Railroad, and send the locomotive to scream over the ruins of Babylon the Great.

Paris has lately had its aeronautical *fiasco* as well as New-York. An immense balloon-ship, with sails, screw, helm and other appliances, started on a voyage from Paris May 10, but after ascending a few yards the balloon burst, either from being overweighted or damaged by the machinery, and fell heavily to the ground. A similar attempt was made in London on the Monday following, with a balloon furnished with oars feathered with goose-quills, and a rudder and screw of the same material. The trip was safely made, but whether the inventor was successful is not stated.

Torpedoes can be arranged with four platinum hair wires to explode the charge. When intense electricity is sent along the wire the charge is not exploded if there is a return wire, but messages can be sent directly through the cartridge, and thus the condition of the torpedo is known. To cause the explosion it is only necessary to send accumulated or low tension electricity (from voltaic file for instance) along the wire, and the charge is exploded at once from the platinum wires becoming red hot.

The British Admiralty have determined to give the monitor system a severe trial by firing a steel bolt at one of the turretts at short range from an Armstrong 10-inch or 300-pounder gun. It is to be remembered that the English turrets are not precisely like ours. They are made of wood, with an iron plating, while ours are all iron. The English construction is adhered to in order to have a difference, in spite of the fact that this difference brings with it some decided inferiority.

An extraordinary reptile has arrived in England from Australia, which seems to be more nearly allied to the pre-Adamite Saurians than anything before discovered. It possessed enormous claws and teeth, which enabled it to cause great destruction to the natives, while its almost impenetrable skin shielded it from their rude weapons. The body is perfect, with the exception of one claw torn off in the final contest.

China has large coal fields lying in the mountains northwest of Pekin. It is worth about $4 a ton at the pit's mouth, and has to be carried on mules' backs down the mountains to the canal. The Chinese knew of these kinds of coal—dry, smoky and white coal, the latter being near anthracite. An American firm is now endeavoring to find fields more accessible than those worked by Celestials.

If a wheel four or five feet in diameter is placed vertically, with its pivot, a steel point, resting on a highly polished metal surface, indicators will, it is said, show a slow continuous motion opposite to that of the earth. In other words, being so suspended as to be almost independent of the earth, the wheel tends to maintain a state of rest while the earth revolves.

A chronograph is an instrument used instead of a watch for timing racers. The seconds hand is double, one over the other. The inner one has a reservoir of ink, while the point of the outer is bent. A string is pulled at the starter's word "go," and the outer hand slips down through the ink and makes a mark on the dial. This is repeated when the horses cross the line.

Although Dr. ANDREWS did not succeed the other day in making head against the wind, the "right to fly" is not relinquished yet. The Aernautical Society of London, a new concern, think that as the act of flying is purely mechanical, and does not depend on any vital principle, there is no reason why man should not make the air his servant as well as the land.

In Canada are vast deposits of asphaltum, or mineral pitch, which the inhabitants call gum beds. A cubic foot of this asphaltum represents the effusion of not less than sixty to eighty cubic feet of lubricating oil, and from one hundred to one hundred and twenty feet of illuminating oil. Some of the best wells in Canada are sunk on or near these gum beds.

The newer coal is, in a geological sense, the poorer it is, for the coal of the carboniferous formation is much more compact and richer in carbon than tertiary and other late coals. This is unfortunate for the gold and silver-bearing Territories, for the coal of California, Colorado and other regions in the West is young in this geological sense. It lies in cretaceous and tertiary rocks as far as known.

Scientific men and artillerists would have reason to watch an Austro-Prussian war with interest, because the former have muzzle-loading guns and cannon, while the arms of the latter are breech-loading entirely. If the Italians take the field (or the sea rather) with their fleet, the Austrian seaports have no better protection than casemated forts and barbette batteries against iron-clad steamers.

Archaeological searches in Palestine have nearly settled the site of ancient Capernaum upon the present Tel Hum. The White Synagogue has been dug out, and there is little doubt that this is the identical edifice built by the Roman officer, and one of structures in which CHRIST prayed and taught—the only one now to be traced. Its plan and ornaments have been made out and copied.

In order to ascertain the unit of evaporative power of a fuel, and thus ascertain the value of a machine, Prof. RANKINE gives the following rules: For every degree of Fahrenheit that the feed water is below 212 degrees add to the actual evaporation 1-966th (or 0.001035) of itself; and for every degree that the boiling point is above 212 degrees add 1-3220th (or 0.0031.)

The evaporative value of a fuel can be better calculated from a careful chemical analysis than by testing it under a boiler. All fuels consist of carbon and hydrogen. Carbon has an evaporative power of 15, and hydrogen of 69. Multiply these by the respective amounts of them in the fuel, take the sum, and this will be the best possible evaporative value of the fuel.

The bodily temperature of the inhabitants of the tropics is about one degree higher than in the temperate zones, fluctuating between one and two degrees within the twenty-four hours. In the tropics it is lowest in the early morning after the night's rest, but in the temperate regions the opposite is the case, the body being coolest at night before sleeping.

If an armature, wound with insulated wire, is made to revolve between the poles of a magnet, the wire will give off electrical currents, and by a proper arrangement very powerful effects can be produced. A machine weighing 4½ tons melted 15 inches of No. 11 copper wire one-eighth of an inch thick, and 7 feet of iron wire 6-100ths of an inch thick.

The red color of wine can be proved to be artificial or true by simply dipping a small piece of bread or sponge into the liquid and placing it in a glass of clear water. If the color is artificial the water will be at once colored, but pure wine will not color it for half an hour or more. The sponge should be well washed beforehand.

The value of thoroughly working iron is seen in the fact that a sample of pig metal remelted and kept in fusion fifteen minutes bore a strain of 20,336 pounds; kept in fusion 2½ hours, 27,456 pounds; in fusion 4½ hours, 29,227 pounds; 6½ hours, 36,312 pounds, and 7½ hours, 37,552 pounds. The density rose from 7.175 to 7.343.

In these days of "shoddy" articles of every description, it is worth while to know a good test for the presence of mineral adulterants in flour. A small quantity of the suspected flour is shaken up in a glass tube with chloroform. All mineral matters present will sink to the bottom, but the flour will float on the top.

If a tube connected with water, and a solid rod also connected with water, be applied at once to the ears, sound will be heard only in the ear supplied with the tube. The reason is that the tube is so much the better conductor that it kills whatever sound is transmitted through the rod.

Stone is now sawed in France with great rapidity and economy by using a perforated disk of iron on which a coating of lead is cast. The lead runs through the perforations and holds the two sides together. The disk is revolved rapidly and kept well supplied with emery.

Prof. PEPPER, to whom the theatres are indebted for "real" ghosts, last Winter gave exhibitions in London. Among his illusions were the heads of four cherubs floating through the air, and faintly singing. They are reproductions of a picture by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

It has lately been discovered that the whole of the sulphur used at present in illuminating gas (and which makes that gas so offensive) may be removed by bringing it in contact with the ammoniacal liquor which is an almost worthless product of the same gas works.

Parliament proposes to make an inquiry into the future prospects of the English coal beds, with a view of checking waste and ascertaining the probability of new beds lying within working distance under the new red sandstone, Permian and other overlying-layers.

In 1854 it was observed that the temperature of the river Thames in England rose to 60 degrees just before the outbreak of the cholera, and wherever the temperature sunk below 60 degrees the epidemic declined and ceased altogether.

A Viennese philosopher is experimenting upon the transportation of ponderable bodies by electricity, so that the old fable of the soldier who sent his old shoes home for exchange by hanging them on the telegraph wire, may be realized.

In 1689, the lightning having struck the steeple of a church in France, there was afterward found impressed on the cloth of the communion altar the text of the consecration prayer contained in a book lying open close by.

Singularly enough the mail brings news of an explosion in Australia of a quantity of nitro-glycerine, with terrible results. It is remarkable to have so many accidents suddenly spring from an unknown substance.

In electrotyping moulds, which have to be covered with plumbago, it is preferable to coat the mould with acetate of copper or nitrate of silver, and submit it to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. Then dry and use.

It is remarkable that when a powerful electrical machine is in full activity, and giving strong sparks, its power and sparks cease entirely if the vapor of hyponitric acid is permitted to escape in the place where the sparks are passing.

It is stated that a few drops of a solution of pennanganate of lime added night and morning to breeding tanks sweetens water, supplies oxygen and thus diminishes the mortality in fish hatching.

The sound produced by some fishes is caused by muscular vibrations, strengthened by transmission to a pneumatic bladder. A foreign *savan* claims to have established the fact that fishes have voice.

The celebrated English chemist, Dr. THUSPATT, has found a spring, the water from which contains as much as 16 grains of per chloride of iron to the gallon, more than any other known spring.

It has been ascertained that nitrogen in large quantities is so necessary to the life of plants that vigorous vegetation cannot take place if there is no other supply of nitrogen than the air.

Churning raises the temperatue of the liquid, and an egg has been boiled hard in six minutes in water heated by making paddles revolve in it at the rate of 232 turns per minute.

A peculiar iron ore has been discovered in Ireland. It looks like plumbago, and leaves a greasy feel, but by analysis contains 90½ parts of fenic oxide and 9½ of insoluble matter.

Telegraph poles in South Australia are made of mahogany at a cost of about four dollars and a half apiece, because other wood will not stand the climate and burial in the ground.

It has been noted as a remarkable fact that though fever and ague are very common in North and South Carolina and Virginia, the Dismal Swamp is entirely free from it.

The effect of civilization on rivers is seen in the river Thames in England. In 1852 the minimum discharge was 400,000,000 gallons daily; in 1865 it fell to 300,000,000 gallons.

The partisans of Turkish baths assert that they will cure hydrophobia, on the principle that heat will kill any poison that is not sudden in its effects.

In a late murder case in England, a chemist succeeded in proving that certain spots on an axhandle were stains of human blood, by microscopic examination.

The use of cotton is literally universal. Out of the 1,285,000,000 people in the world, 700,000,000 wear it exclusively, and all but 70,000,000 use it more or less.

The mechanical equivalent of the light of a spermaceti candle burning 126 grains per hour is about 13 pounds, raised one foot high, in one minute.

At the height of five hundred miles above the earth, a cubic inch of air would expand so much as to fill a space equal in diameter to the orbit of Saturn.

Sugar has been obtained by careful manipulation of a substance found in the skins of serpents, and which is isomeric with vegetable cellulose.

Ozone is found to be developed by the mechanical action of blowing machines—a fact which may partly account for the healthfulness of winds.

At a late fire in London the steam fire engine did as much work at a cost of about $60 as would have cost $7,000 by the old system of manual labor.

When the gale in which the steamship *London* was lost was at its height, the marine barometers at Brest sunk considerably below 28 inches.

The fertile Nile mud contains about 6 per cent. of organic matter, with about 16 per cent. of soda, lime, potassa and alumina.

Heat is developed when a metal is magnetized proportionally to its magnetic intensity. This is ascribed to molecular friction.

A current of three to six miles an hour sets through the straits of Gibraltar from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean.

Carbonic acid, under the influence of the electric spark, splits up into carbonic oxide and oxygen, the latter being strongly azonized.

The French collieries produced 10,500,000 tons of coal in 1865. Besides this, nearly 6,000,000 tons of coal and coke were imported.

The temperature of the air at midnight in Upper India is often over 100 degrees, in the months of May and June.

A telescope admitting no more light than the pupil of the eye, reveals nearly twice as many stars as the eye alone.

It is proposed to make Greenwich time regulate all the clocks of Great Britain, by means of electrical connection.

France has 11,500 miles of navigable streams, of which 3,000 are canals or rivers artificially improved.

Illuminating gas is made in England from bituminous shale, at a cost of about 50 cents (coin.)

The greatest evaporative power of petroleum is about one and one-half times that of carbon.

The three invasions of cholera in England were marked by very much decreased rainfalls.

Copper precipitated by galvanism is much harder and more dense than when cast or rolled.

Four million tons of bituminous coal were made into gas in the United States last year.

The percentage yield of the Nova Scotia gold mines increased about 5 per cent. in 1865.

The friction of a smooth disk revolving in water is about 2-150ths of its weight.

The Falls of Niagara pass 100,200,000 tons of water over their brink every hour.

The skulls of Spaniards vary in shape more than those of most nations.

One grain of copper has been obtained from 400 grains of wheat ash.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access; only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND.—The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late Jas. Wotherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about 22 miles from New-York, and of easy success, both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains about 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 16 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The land is well stocked with large and small fruits, extends to the water, and has a fine beach on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WOTHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st., THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late JACOB B. HERRICK, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on the east bank of the Hudson, at Rhinebeck, in sight of Rhinebeck Depot, known as Garrettson's Point, 3 hours by rail from New-York, one of the most valuable and beautiful situations on the Hudson, occupying high ground and eminently healthy, containing 125 acres beautiful land highly cultivated, large river front, private dock belonging to the premises; mansion large, thoroughly built; piazza 66x11 feet; views of the river and mountain superb; walks and lawns tastefully laid out, and delightfully shaded with forest and ornamental trees; garden unsurpassed; fruit and shrubbery in great variety. The many advantages possessed by this old family residence, cannot be described in an advertisement; it must be seen; a good part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired; possession given at short notice. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, on the premises, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.—For sale, the valuable angle of ground, with the improvements thereon, formed by the intersection of Ninth and Stuyvesant-sts., fronting 3d-av., the Bible House and Cooper Union, being 24 feet in front and 110 in rear, with an average depth of 144 feet on Stuyvesant and Ninth sts. The property, in its present shape, will pay a good interest on the price asked for it; two first-class dwelling-houses, with stables, being thereon.
The front of the angle being vacant, and having a street front of 165 feet, is well adapted for a Savings Bank, or other institution requiring a permanent situation.
For particulars inquire of S. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st., basement, or Post-office Box No. 3,967.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN WESTchester County, and 12 to 14 miles from the City Hall. It is one of the most elegant, commodious and expensive mansions in the country; dwelling of elegant architecture and unusual dimensions; carriage-house and stables on a large scale; conservatory, green-houses and graperies, now in the most forward and flourishing condition, and unsurpassed in quantity or quality. The grounds are about 100 acres, and in fine condition. This property is now offered for sale in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, and permits to view the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Immediate possession given; the farm known as Joe Watkins' farm, of 108 acres of prime land, in the Township of Mendham, Morris County, New-Jersey, with the elegant mansion, having all the modern improvements, outhouses, furniture, and implements, and machinery; four horses, four cows, twenty-five sheep, hogs, poultry, farm-wagons, light wagon, carriages, sleighs, and harness, and everything on the place, living or dead. JOHN KAVANAGH, Northeast cor. 42d-st. and 6th-av., New-York City.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—ON THE handsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene-avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape-arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have plans and specications of a fine house gratis. Apply at No. 52 Cedar-st., up-stairs, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—A large, beautiful mansion, commanding a most magnificent view of the surrounding country, with fine stable, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and fruit trees of the very choicest kinds; the grounds contain over one acre, and neatly laid out; 30 minutes from Jersey City by the horse-cars; price $20,000. To those who wish to purchase a fine place a chance like this is seldom offered. The owner would take in part payment a small farm, not over one hour from New-York. Apply to HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—COTTON, SUGAR AND RICE plantations, for cash, on time and for Northern improved property, lands, goods, &c., and first-class stocks. The finest iron properties, coal, copper, gold and silver mines; farms and country seats; large tracts of timber lands in Georgia and Florida and West Virginia; splendid estates in cultivation in cotton will be exchanged for goods and improved farms and town property.
P. C. WRIGHT, President.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—Five brick houses and lots, three stories high, iron fronts to stores, gas and water and connection to sewer in street; located on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.; are in good order; terms very accommodating to purchaser; only small amount of cash required: about one-third, balance, can remain, or be paid in $500 installments. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 324 8th-av.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A recently built, commodious dwelling-house containing 18 rooms and all modern conveniences, with sufficient grounds, situated on Hudson Terrace, commanding a magnificent view of river and mountain scenery.
Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. E. WARREN, Newburgh, or D. W. C. FALLS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON the west side of the Hudson, one hour from the City; elegant mansion, cottage, barns, &c.; buildings modern and nearly new. Price, with 15 acres of lawn, fruit, &c., $25,000. Also a smaller place, with cottage, (10 rooms,) barn and choice fruit, $12,000. Great bargains.
A. HUTCHINS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY OF 120 acres for sale cheap, near New-Brunswick, N. J., including stock, crops, and farming utensils; fruit abundant; farm in good order; schools, college, and churches convenient; owner going abroad; terms very easy; also, other farms of all sizes. EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YONKERS, A pretty cottage, with ample grounds, shade trees, &c.; only ten minutes from depot, and in good order; one of the finest views in Yonkers; price 6,000, or rent $600. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT UP City, $4,000; house and lot, Brooklyn, $2,500: lots $15 each in village of churches, stores, schools; 25 miles, 1 hour by cars, away from cholera rents. Farm, good house, 15 acres, $1,500. VAN VECHTEN, 83 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, IMMEDIATE possession; 35 acres; variety of fruit; healthy; delightfully situated at Brooklyn Lake, near Plainfield, N. J.; price, $8,000; one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the railroad station, a two-story cottage house, containing ten rooms, with half an acre of ground; good water, young fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., A new house, containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire at the spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE.

PEARL AND FERRY STS. PROPERTY.
For sale to close an estate, a valuable piece of property on Pearl-st., extending to and forming an L on Ferry-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County: also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 170 ACRES, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 1½ miles from depot; house large, containing 10 rooms and cellar; barn 75 feet long, and other outbuildings all nearly new; land in high state of cultivation, and well fenced; 200 choice pear trees, apple orchard and other fruit; stream of running water; good neighborhood. Also, other farms of different sizes in good locations. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FORTY MINUTES from New-York, with hourly connection by railroad, of about 8 acres, with modern house, nearly new, containing 14 rooms, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; handsome carriage-house and plenty of fruit; more land may be had if desired; will be sold very low. Address Box No. 367 Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$10,000—THE HILLside country seat, Brandford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, seven miles from New-Haven; modern house, barn and outbuildings, all nearly new, with five acres of land, choice fruit and ornamental trees, &c. For particulars, apply to GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF the most complete places to be found within one hour of New-York, fine house, outbuildings, six acres of land, immense quantity of fruit, all in perfect order; few minutes from cars; only requires to be seen to be appreciated; price $18,000, with part on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 18 ACRES, IN Westchester County, Harlem Railroad, Choppequa Station; is well fenced, good orchard, plenty small fruit; perfectly healthy, with comfortable house, barn outhouses, and in good cultivation, excepting seven acres of beautiful woods. Apply to owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will be sold very cheap for cash, or part down.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

$3,200.—COUNTRY PLACE—EIGHT acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house; 4 acres of orchard; 2½ miles from Mount Kisco, on Harlem Railroad. B. BEATTYS, No. 8 4th-av.

LAND FOR A HOMESTEAD.—SOME beautiful sites for sale on Staten Island; also a farm of 23 acres, with good dwelling-house, barns, outhouse, &c. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN New-Rochelle, 6 minutes' walk from depot, or Long Island Sound; good view and fine shade trees. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, FOR A church, in a good location, between 11th and 34th sts., and 2d and 5th avs.; a large church might answer. Apply to L. LEWENGOOD, No. 76 Reade-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN STRATford, three miles from Bridgeport, and near the Housatonic River; daily communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad; house and surroundings roomy and desirable; fruit and stables; rent $300 to November. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, a furnished cottage, in perfect order, with carriage-house, stables, &c., and two acres of ground handsomely laid out, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County; would sell or exchange for City house. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

COTTAGE AT GLEN COVE—CHIEFLY furnished, to let for season or year; 11 rooms, convenient; much fruit, hennery, garden; pleasant location; fine shade and shrubbery; on stage route; rent moderate. Address or apply to W. R. LYNCH, Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, second floor, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two neatly furnished large front and back rooms, with bedroom and convenient closets adjoining, all on third floor; will be let together or separately; water, gas and privilege of bath-room; family strictly private; reference required. No. 180 West 24th-st.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE STEAM FLOURING mill, at Rahway, N. J.; mill in good order; 4 run of stone, engine of 40-horse power, and everything convenient for a good business; will be leased for manufacturing purposes of any kind; store and dwelling attached. Apply to R. T. MEEKS & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 42 Union-square, for one, two, three, five or ten years, for business or for a dwelling; lot 26.6x125; house will be put in thorough order, (painting, &c.) For permits, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER—A handsome place of 15 acres, well laid out, with fine large house, stables, &c., together with horses, carriages, &c., situate at Manhattanville; will be rented to a desirable family at a nominal rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—TO TWO single gentlemen, one large and one small neatly-furnished rooms, in a pleasant house, quiet family, no children or boarders; desirable and convenient neighborhood. No. 303 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 25 by 50, suitable for rectifying or manufacturing purposes; also stable and carriage-house adjoining. Apply on the premises, southeast corner 7th-av. and 56th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and on very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—AT HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I., partly furnished, one boarding-house, 26 rooms; one boarding-house of 14 rooms; also one of 11 rooms, furnished; gardens, fruit, &c.
R. T. MEEKS & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all the modern improvements, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 38 Barrow-st., four doors from Bleecker.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, the chief part of a first-class brown-stone house, near Madison-av., complete for housekeeping; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 35th-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 28th-st.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

NEWPORT.—SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages in the best locations to let at moderate rates. Map of Newport can be seen at my office. G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

A LADY MAY HAVE PART OF A ROOM with another, on 5th-av., without board, at $3 50 per week; Teacher preferred. Address Miss SIMPSON, Station D.

25 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN all parts of the City; rent from $3 to $30 per week. Inquire of WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FOR THE HOT SEASON, A FURnished cottage containing four sleeping-rooms, a parlor, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen; grounds and street eligible. Address Box No. 100 Pittsfield, Mass.

NEAR UNION CLUB.—GENTLEMEN CAN get superior furnished rooms, with colored man-servant attendance, at No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors east of Broadway.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath-room, at No. 51 West 44th-st. Terms low, and references exchanged.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., NEW house, stable and grounds, near depot. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class four-story house No. 127 West 14th-st.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE VERY large and elegant brown-stone mansion, No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on premises before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 30x75, ON SECOND floor; also light front room, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 590 BROADWAY, under the Metropolitan Hotel, will be to let about August 1. Apply to WM. GALE, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT No. 116 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square.

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 34x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—For the season till Oct. 1, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; cars daily from Saratoga, within half a mile of house; fine mountain scenery, fishing, hunting, &c.; a charming lake within five minutes' walk; house is pleasantly situated, with shade and fruit trees, lawn and garden, an acre in extent; ample accommodation for a family of eight or ten persons. Terms $350, or the above will be sold for $3,500. Apply to ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, 24 MILES FROM the City, a large first-class dwelling, 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, two stories and attic and basement. The house has just been put in thorough order; situated on Broadway, and on one of the most desirable locations in the village. For further information, apply to Messrs. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., No. 1 Hanover-building, Hanover-square, or of WILLIAM WRIGHT, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A fully furnished dwelling, 11 rooms, vegetable garden, fruit and shade, barn attached, pleasantly located in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; daily communication with New-York by four different routes; terms moderate. For particulars, address or apply to S. HOOPER, Pier No. 24 North River.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—To gentlemen, comprising parlor floor of three rooms, and large rooms in second and third stories; house first class, with all modern improvements, and location convenient to the best restaurants and hotels; references required. Apply at No. 132 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT RYE, within four minutes' walk of the depot, with garden, barn, &c.; location healthy; grounds high and dry. Inquire of LOUIS B. LODER, No. 315 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen willing to room together can be accommodated with good board in a private family; front chamber, with large clothes-press, gas, and privilege of bath, in a house near Second-place, within a few minutes of Hamilton Ferry; also hall room for single gentleman; breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 2,465, New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with large rooms in a private family in Westchester County, near the East River, forty-five minutes' drive from Fifth-av. Hotel, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Stabling for horses. Terms reasonable. Address M., Box No. 2,388 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW single persons, can obtain desirable rooms, with or without board, at No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N.Y. —Delightfully situated for healthy Summer board, offers superior accommodations, at moderate rates; within 30 minutes of New-York City business centres.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first-class; location unusually pleasant. No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. References.

A VERY SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a large and very fine house, would board a couple of gentlemen and their wives, or some single gentlemen. Particulars at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILY or single persons, with or without board, at No. 2 Neilson-place, near Broadway and Waverley-place; satisfactory references required.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED BACK PARLOR AND hall rooms, with or without board. Call on J. C., 124th-st., third brick house west of 3d-av.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS CAN BE had at No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; board if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH NEATLY furnished rooms; location elevated and healthy; fine shade and fruit trees; convenient to sea bathing and depot; two hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; terms from $6 to $10 per week. Address S. H. A., Box No. 184 Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburgh. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by Erie Railroad to Turners. Address,
ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y.
Reference: Richard Seaman, Nos. 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.; John J. Yeliott, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (no children) have five or six comfortable airy rooms to let, with board, for the Summer; price, from $7 to $10 a week; location on Lake Champlain, a few steps from the steamboat landing. Refer to Dr. S. Peters, No. 19 East 15th-st.; S. G. Cuyler, Room No. 19, No. 30 Broadway. Address A. L. CONGER, Essex, Essex County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, 2d floor, and No. 257 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SINGLE FAMILY can be accommodated from this time with farm-house board in Connecticut, near Norwalk; the use of horses and carriage when desired, or parties furnish their own; location beautiful. Inquire of
P. D. BROWER, No. 299 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family of ten for the month of August, at a farm-house, not more than one hour's distance from the City Hall, New-York. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 1,441 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good table, a few minutes' walk from depot. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE AIRY ROOMS IN a large new house, situated on the South Bay, within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, at Oneck, (near Quogue,) Westhampton, L. I. Apply as above to E. C. HALSEY.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A FINELY SITUATED private residence, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depots; within 13 miles of the City. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family at Darien, Conn. For particulars, inquire at No. 110 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN at Salterville, on the Jersey shore of New-York Bay, within 30 minutes of the City Hall. Apply to ROBERT S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR single gentlemen or married ones, without children; one hour from City. Call on or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN Yonkers and Tarrytown, in a private family, by a gentleman, with stabling for a saddle horse. Address, stating location and price, C. Z., Box 696 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—UNDER THE CATSkills, at a farm-house. For particulars address BENJAMIN PECK, Palensville, Greene County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY, accommodation for the Summer; for three large rooms, with a well-supplied table, at a farm-house where no other boarders are taken, a liberal price will be paid; location must be healthy, near New-York; Long Island preferred. Address Box No. 4,555 New-York Post-office.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, delightfully situated, with large garden, one hour from the City, would admit in her family for the Summer season, two or three gentlemen who would care for the comforts of a home, the advantage of speaking the French language, and willing to pay liberally; reference required. Address J. A. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be had at Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. House well shaded and location very pleasant. For particulars, address Box No. 92, Orange, N. J., or inquire of WEBSTER & CO., No. 17 Dey-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had at a very reasonable rate, in a good locality on the southside of Long Island, near the Bay Side, two hours ride on Long Island Railroad, three trains each day. Reference T. W. WOOD, coal office, corner of State and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE MOUNtains near the Housatonic River, Conn., in a large house capable of accommodating fifty, or more, boarders; location unsurpassed; beautiful drives, shady groves and good fishing in abundance; price $8 per week. Address L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families. The House is pleasantly situated in a large park, within two minutes' walk of the depot.

A * * * FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, near Tarrytown; mountain air, all modern improvements, spacious park, fruit and shade trees, stabling. Particulars between 1 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

BOARD FOR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE obtained in a pleasant house, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York; references exchanged. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, Esq., No. 367 3d-av., New-York.

AT BATH, L. I.—ON THE SEA-SHORE, BY A private family, a few large rooms in a handsome villa; superior board, garden, stabling and bathing. Address ALKA, Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE AT BATH, L. I.—First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen. Inquire for Mrs. LEVY, Brown's old bakery, New-Utrecht.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, WITH LIBERAL table, in a modern stone house, near the depot at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. References. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

ALL WANTING BOARD, ROOMS OR cottages, (from $5 to $30,) can have directions immediately. For board or boarders address (with stamp) BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for a gentleman, lady and servant. Address, stating terms and location, O., Box No. 731 New-York Post-office.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED BY ONE OR two families in a very pleasant location at Glen Cove. Address N. B. Y., Box No. 762 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING services commemorative of 30th anniversary of the Church, Communion, &c. On TUESDAY EVENING next there will be services in the Lecture-room commemorating the same event. All who have ever been connected with the Church or Society are cordially invited to be present.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The Hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship, by a newly-organized Baptist congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DOES THE PRINCIPAL OF HEALING the sick and of producing miracles (so-called) by Christ and others in ancient times still exist, and is it manifest among men; are they produced by the special will of God? This subject will be elucidated at 10½ o'clock by Mr. FAYETTE R. GRIDLEY, and the Conference at 3, and by Dr. G. G. EDWARDS at 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway. Seats free. Come and see.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL CONTINUE her Divine Revelations this SUNDAY, at No. 814 Broadway, at 3 and 7½ P. M. She may be tied, put in a bag, chained, locked and nailed to the floor, while disembodied spirits are operating in a wonderful manner. She defies the world to prove her gifts are not of God. She can be seen daily, as above, proving spirit life.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—CONFERENCES SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., in the 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., and in the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Drs. Waterbury, Eells, Gallagher, Thrall, Watkins, Rockwell, Floss, Street, Vermilye, (probably,) Kimball and others will participate.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts., Rev. A. CLEGHORN, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Matthew xvi, 18—*Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church.* Preaching at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Angelic Agency in the Kingdom of Providence and of Grace.*

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND ADVENT and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Farragut Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., east side; entrance in Canal-st. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are invited. Seats free.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel, on 16th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sunday School in Swedish Lutheran Church, on 22d-st., west of 3d-av., at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 17th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND—CORner of Market and Henry sts. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. S. F. FARMER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARKE, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOME-ST.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., at 4 P. M.; also in the Church, Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS MEETING ON SABBATH, in Leffert's Park, Gates and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. D. HORRIS, of the M. E. Church, will preach at 3 P. M. Services in the evening, weather permitting.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—A CENtenary jubilee will be held in this church on MONDAY, 18th, at 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. WAKELEY and others will deliver addresses. Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will deliver his centenary poem written for the occasion.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS, will be held in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., on MONDAY, June 18, at 8 P. M.

REV. DR. COSH WILL PREACH IN the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening will preach a sermon to young men in Dr. RICE's Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 8 o'clock.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, 34TH-ST. and 6th-av., the Sixth Universalist Church, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Sabbath School at 9½. All are cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. BARNES, Assistant Minister at St. Peter's Church, will preach.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. CHARLES KELSEY, and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. E. QUNAN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) June 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. BOOTH WILL PREACH THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. will preach SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 5½ P. M. Several members of Praying Band will be present.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the pews free. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. Dr. SCOTT will officiate on Sunday.

REV. WM. T. MORRISON, OF NINGPO, China, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Chapel of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. Entrance on 34th-st.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. W. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 7½ P. M.

ROBBERY OF THE COLORED RACE BY LEGISLATION.—A discourse will be preached SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the *Robbery of the Colored Race by Legislation.*

THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF THE MESSIAH PROVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.—Sent post free on receipt of price, 40 cents, by addressing J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

PUBLIC SERVICES ARE HELD IN THE New-England Church, (Congregational,) on 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. All interested in this new organization cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Baptizing, Sunday evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place—Rev. R. G. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. KEINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the Medical College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. at 10½ A. M.

REV. TRESHAM GREGG, D. D., FROM Dublin, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, June 17, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER.

REV. DR. RAND, OF YONKERS, WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL's,) between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Several persons will be baptized in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-ST., CORner Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—ADDRESSES ON SUNDAY by Dr. BROUGHTON, on *The Spiritual Organs of Man*, at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ P. M., *A few Days in Boston*, by the editor of the *Temple of Opinions.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. S. RUSHMORE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HEAR YE HIM!—THE HERALD OF THE coming Saviour will preach on the Prophecies relating to the Second Advent, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

ELDER WM. STEWART WILL PREACH at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Speedy Coming of Christ to Judgment.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—PHOTOGRAPHIC views of the old church may be obtained from B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton of St. Thomas'; No. 273 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE the most satisfactory references, three or four unfurnished rooms, without board, in a quiet, respectable family residing not lower than 14th-st. nor higher than 40th-st., near the 4th, 5th or 6th avs. Address M., Box 4,079 Post-office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TO RENT FOR A TERM of five years, a small house in good order, with modern improvements, worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 7th avs.; possession required on or before 1st November prox. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,338 Post-office.

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HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small or medium sized house, in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood in this City. Address, with price, Box No. 2,3?0 New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FLIES IN THE WEB and ON HIS LAST LEGS. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcot, J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, VOL-AU-VENT.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SCHOOLMASTER, and THE VIVANDIERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT, THE FAST WOMEN, and THE DUMB BOY OF ANCONA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROQUELAURE and LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT, ANNA MARIA JONES. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

FALK'S BELVEDERE PARK,
8th-av. and 114th-st.
THIS DAY, GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. HARRIS to appropriate $25,000 in coin for the erection of buildings in Paris for the accommodation of the United States. This was agreed to by a vote of 18 against 17. The resolution then passed by a vote of 21 against 13, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments. A veto was received from the President, containing his objections to the bill enabling the New-York and Montana Mining Company to purchase certain public lands.

In the House a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to investigate the late case of assault committed on Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, b Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky. The Senate bill to regulate the appointment of Paymasters in the Navy was passed. Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States copies of the articles of amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed June 13, 1866, to the end that the States may proceed to act on said articles of amendment. Mr. LE BLOND objected, and argued that it should not be adopted until the joint resolution proposing the amendments were submitted to and signed by the Executive. The Speaker made a lengthy decision, to the effect that the joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution should not be submitted to the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nebraska City papers of the 11th inst. claim that the State organization has been carried, and the Union State ticket and a working Union majority in both branches of the Legislature elected. This result was scarcely expected, as so many self-expatriated rebels went to Nebraska during the war that it was feared the Territory was hopelessly in their hands. Nebraska has a population of 45,000—an increase of 17,000 since 1860.

Prof. AGASSIZ is delivering a course of lecteres before the Imperial family and the Brazilian magnates respecting his discoveries in his recent tour up the valley of the Amazon. He won very high commendation from his royal auditors on his opening lecture, May 7.

The wholesale plundering of the White House, after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, has prompted the creation of an officer to be known as the steward of the President's household, who is to be responsible for the plate, and who is to give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duty.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor and patentee of the sewing-machine needle, has declared his purpose not to apply for an extension of his patent, which runs out this year, on the ground that he has made a million and a half dollars on it already, which he regards as fortune enough for one man.

The Board of Trade of Albany, N. Y., has adopted a resolution recommending the abolition of the bushel, and the adoption of the cental or hundred pounds as the standard weight. The Cleveland Board of Trade has also adopted a similar recommendation.

The Beethoven Society of Yale has just purchased and presented to the Yale Navy one of MCKAY's splendid shells. It was given for the use of the University crew, and is to be rowed by it at Worcester, in the College regatta in July next. Its cost to the society was $375.

BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., who has just completed a three-months' tour through such of the Southern States as were the theatre of active operations during the recent war, collecting materials and making sketches for his history, has reached home.

Judge HANNA, of Fort Wayne, died on the 10th inst. He was at one time President of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, and afterward of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE has been unanimously nominated for reëlection by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Illinois.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday, the Registrar of Vital Statistics reported four new cases of cholera in the City. The Port Physician reported that cholera is on the decrease on board the hospital ship, only one patient having died on Thursday. The Sanitary Superintendent addressed a note to the Board, recommending that suitable measures be immediately adopted for the care of cholera patients and for disinfecting their abodes, and that the Board undertake to pay for any soiled clothing which its officers may necessarily destroy. Judge BOSWORTH reported adversely upon the petition of the lager-beer brewers requesting the Board to declare lager-beer an indispensable Sabbath beverage. To date, the Board has promulgated 14,300 orders for the abatement of nuisances, and of these 213 have been final orders.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise, yesterday, 171 licenses were granted, making a total of 5,953. At the close, Treasurer MANIERRE had deposited in bank $932,000. The time for receiving applications for license and for delivering license papers was extended to Tuesday evening next; so, the Police raid which many persons expected to witness to-day, or at least on Monday, cannot be made before Wednesday. The Board revoked license No. 2,227, held by GEORGE W. BURNER, of Spring-street, corner of Marion, he having sold liquor on Sunday, the 3d instant. Col. N. B. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has passed about 6,400 indorsed applications for license.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS JONES, for forgery, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months; JAMES B. GEROW, for burglary for one year; JOHN HARRINGTON and TIMOTHY FLYNN, for petit larceny, for six months, and JOHN ROBINSON, for conspiracy to cheat, three months; ALBERT JAMES and WM. ARNOLD, for grand larceny, were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months each; JOHN WILLIAMS, for conspiracy to cheat, was fined in the sum of $100; JOHN KENNEDY, for burglary, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

DEMETRIUS CARVARDINI and PAULO DORMO quarrelled in the hallway of No. 10 Rose-street on Thursday night, when DORMO stabbed his opponent with a dagger, inflicting a dangerous wound. Coroner WILDEY held an *ante mortem* examination, and on the verdict of the Jury DORMO was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A quarrel occurred between FRANCIS NATOLINI and FRANK MOCORIA in Cherry-street on Thursday night, which resulted in the former being stabbed in the abdomen. The assailant made good his escape, and the wounded man removed to the New-York Hospital.

The examination in the STRONG-BENNETT libel case was continued yesterday before Justice BARNARD, in the Kings County Circuit Court. Senators LAIMBEER, FOLGER and ANDREWS were among the witnesses examined. The case will be continued on Monday next.

Funeral services over the remains of Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, late Naval Officer of this port, were performed yesterday at the Sands-street M. E. Church, in Brooklyn. The Church was filled to repletion. To-day the body will be interred in Greenwood.

A brutal assault was made upon JAMES HALIHAN and Miss BRIAR, in Second-avenue, by a gang of rowdies, on Thursday night. After beating HALIHAN the ruffians outraged Miss BRIAR's person, making their escape before the arrival of the police.

EDWARD KLEIN, aged 12 years, was run over and killed by a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

At a meeting of the Commissioners for cleaning the streets, yesterday, a resolution was adopted forbidding the employes of the contractors from exacting any compensation from citizens for removing any sweepings, ashes or garbage.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship *Talisman*, which arrived last evening at this port from Jamaica, for the prompt delivery of our files of Kingston papers.

PATRICK MCKENNA fell from a fourth-story window, at his residence, No. 105 West Twenty-eighth-street, at midnight of Thursday, being almost instantly killed.

ROBERTS, the Fenian President, was discharged from custody yesterday, United States District-Attorney COURTNEY having, for the present, withdrawn the prosecution.

The argument in the case of HOLT *vs.* The Commissioners of Excise, &c., was concluded yesterday in the Common Pleas Special Term. The decision was reserved.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Comptroller's report for the year 1865 was received and ordered to be printed. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University was held last evening. The exercises came off with great eclat.

Three cases of cholera are reported to have appeared at Schenectady, all proving fatal.

Gold further advanced to 149⅞ yesterday, but subsequently declined to 147⅞. Exchange on London less firm. Money easy. The Stock Exchange rather better than on Thursday.

Most kinds of Produce and Merchandise were held higher yesterday, in view of further rise in Gold, but transactions were generally restricted, save in Wheat, Corn, Pork and Tallow, which were in active request. Freights quiet.

The Fenian President and the Neutrality Laws.

The public have learned through the ordinary reports that the examination before Mr. Commissioner BETTS, in the case of Mr. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian organization, has been abandoned by the District-Attorney, whose intention is to proceed with the indictment before a Grand Jury, with a view to the enforcement of the law. The circumstances which have necessitated this course are on many grounds to be regretted. In its present shape the case presents the aspect of law violated with impunity, and its transfer from the jurisdiction of a Commissioner to that of a Grand Jury implies a temporary frustration of justice, to which the country ought not to be indifferent.

It is needless to say that in proceeding against Mr. ROBERTS, the District-Attorney, as the agent of the Federal Government, had no other object in view than the performance of an obvious duty. Mr. ROBERTS had persistently exhibited himself as the executive head and front of the more aggressive section of the Fenian body; he had made no secret of his participation in the plans which culminated in the Fort Erie raid; and his zealous endeavors to promote the enlistment of men, the transport of guns and munitions of war, and the prosecution of hostilities against a territory at peace with the United States, were a matter of common notoriety. When, therefore, the Government found it necessary to institute measures to enforce the laws thus openly contravened, it had no alternative but to proceed against Mr. ROBERTS, not in an invidious, and still less in a malignant spirit, but to uphold its laws, and to fulfill its obligations to another Government. In this spirit and with this view the prosecution of Mr. ROBERTS was commenced, and ordinary discretion seemed to dictate a corresponding interpretation on the part of his friends. Instead, however, of allowing the examination to proceed peacefully and in due form of law, Mr. ROBERTS' friends appear to have strained every nerve to render it ineffective. Well-known members of the Fenian body, when called up for examination, have declined to answer the questions of Mr. COURTNEY, upon the plea that their answers might criminate themselves. When a more communicative witness has been obtained, he has been hissed and hooted at, and his life threatened and endangered by the angry crowd who filled the Court. And the individual who made the affidavit upon which Mr. ROBERTS was arrested, actually found it necessary to change his place of residence, secretly, to escape the vengeance of a mob. In these circumstances the examination before the Commissioner became a farce, so far as the interests of justice were concerned, and worse than a farce in all that pertains to the dignity and impartiality of the administration of the law. For of the violation of the neutrality laws by Mr. ROBERTS there could be no doubt. We are not aware that to this hour he has himself repudiated, or in any manner attempted to explain away his connection with the acts complained of. Yet, forsooth, he has been enabled virtually to defy the law, and to receive the applause accorded to martyrdom, because of the power of the organized crowd who from day to day attended the Court in his behalf. Finally, the abandonment of the case, as thus initiated, became necessary, not from any lack of evidence to sustain the charge preferred by the District-Attorney, but because of the terrorism exercised against the witnesses by those who were assembled at any risk to secure the release of Mr. ROBERTS.

It is not easy to reconcile the result with the course publicly pursued by Mr. ROBERTS. His disposition has seemed to be to dare and defy the law—not to evade it, and least of all to thwart it by improper means. Nor does the conduct of the Fenian witnesses who refused to give evidence, or of the mob who refused to permit evidence to be given, admit of explanation or defence. It was impolitic as well as unlawful and unseemly. For by no other course could they more effectually deprive themselves of sympathy at the hands of the American people. That the people of this country have to a considerable extent wished well to the avowed object of the Fenian organization as an organization for the benefit of Ireland, cannot be doubted. Their sympathy was indefinite, and we believe also ill-advised, but it sprang from generous impulses, and a vague sense of the injustice which Ireland has suffered from the British Government. But though up to a certain point not absolutely hostile to Fenianism, the American people have never ceased to assert the supremacy of their own municipal law; and in running counter to *that*—in combining by violence, or threats of violence, to resist and frustrate *that*—the Fenians have taken the course most sure to alienate all sympathy, and to bring upon their organization the censure of every law-abiding citizen in the land. By their riotous resistance to the law they have changed the issue to be determined, and have rendered further proceedings necessary; not indeed to punish Mr. ROBERTS—against whom no harsh feeling exists—but to vindicate the authority of the law and the Government. The question no longer is, Shall Mr. ROBERTS, as a Fenian President, be tried, convicted, and punished? but, Shall the law of the country be upheld? Shall justice be derided, defeated, disgraced in its own courts? Or, shall further steps be taken, not to harass or injure Mr. ROBERTS, but to carry out the national determination to preserve order by enforcing its own decrees, and to fulfill honorably the obligations which, by the neutrality laws, are entered into with the world?

We apprehend that the intention of Mr. District-Attorney COURTNEY to carry the case before a Grand Jury will meet—(as the able, discreet and fearless action of Gen. MEADE upon the Northern frontier has already met)—universal approval. The mob, who were practically omnipotent the other day, will have no place where grand jurors assemble; witnesses may there testify without fear of violence or dread of criminating themselves; and though the ultimate result may still be remote and uncertain, enough will be gained to justify the action of the Government, and to redeem the administration of the law from the disgrace inflicted by recent scenes in this City.

Mexico and its Ever-Changing Rulers.

Mexico is the political riddle of the world. Outside Governments now confess that they have failed as completely in their dealings with it during the last five years as the Mexicans themselves had failed during the previous forty. As formerly faction ceaselessly fought faction, President struggled with usurper, military chiefs with each other, the army with the people, the Church with the Liberals, and Anarchy dominated all—so, latterly, the disjointed Tripartite intervention gave place to the resistless French usurpation, which now voluntarily gives way to the dubious dynasty of MAXIMILIAN, which will be followed in turn by—no political prophet can tell what; but we know that Anarchy is still all but all-dominant. There is no doubt whatever that the Emperor NAPOLEON has given up a project which he is said to have once pronounced the "most important of his reign," as much because he has discovered the intrinsic hopelessness of its success as because of the vigorous protests of the Government of the United States. He has gained absolutely nothing as a return for his costly Mexican experiment. Instead of yielding surplus revenues, Mexico has been sinking deeper in his debt. Instead of the enormous returns that were expected from the scientific working of the gold and silver mines, there has been no advance upon the old system, or in the returns of other times. Instead of furnishing fields for French enterprise, it has furnished only graves for French soldiers and adventurers. Instead of proving the opening that was anticipated for French commerce and trade, its fruits in that direction have been so limited that to make even a respectable show, the statistics had to be magnified by adding to those that were legitimate the provisions and material sent from France to supply the French army of occupation. NAPOLEON has not obtained the cession of Mexican territory which he coveted, nor, in short, has he obtained any of the material advantages which were the main object that induced him to undertake the intervention. In respects other than material, he has been no more fortunate. He has done nothing to advance the "Latin race," and has put no barrier in the way of American destiny. He has not succeeded in establishing political order, or in founding a strong and stable Government, or even in obtaining a friendly ally on this side of the sea; and when his soldiers and his flag disappear from Mexico, he will receive with them neither "glory" nor gold, and they will leave behind them naught that contains even a gleam of hope for the future.

The friends of MAXIMILIAN claim that *he* will not leave Mexico because of its desertion by the French army. That army brought him to Mexico, and has sustained him there until now. But it is claimed that his power is so well consolidated that he can sustain it without difficulty—or, if not *without* difficulty, at least *against* it. We see nothing like evidence of this. Where is this strength, and in what does it consist? Does it reside in his finances? or in his army? or in the attachment of the people? Through either of these may a government be strong. But financially the Mexican Empire is on the verge of bankruptcy. There is not means in the Treasury to supply the most pressing wants of the Government, and the monthly expenditures exceed by millions the monthly returns. On frequent occasions, recently, they have been in the greatest straits to raise sums such as could be raised from a hundred private fortunes in this City, and have had to resort to expedients partaking of those resorted to by both the highwayman and the beggar. As regards the army, MAXIMILIAN has some ten thousand native Mexican troops in his service, beside the foreign mercenaries who may have been recruited. But can he confidently rely upon either the Mexicans or the mercenaries? How can either of them have any trustworthy devotion to a master of his antecedents? There are no more personal than there are hereditary attachments in this case, and we would not give a nickel for all there is of either. Let his Mexican troops get fired by some means with the old cry of "God and Liberty," and let it operate with their fierce hate of the "foreigner" in all shapes and positions, and they would turn on him in a style such as only Mexico can illustrate. As for the foreign mercenaries in his service, from Austria and Belgium, they are becoming so enervated by the climate, and so demoralized by their surroundings and by the conditions of their service, that they must soon be altogether worthless as soldiers or defenders of MAXIMILIAN's crown. And concerning the attachment of the population of Mexico to MAXIMILIAN and his Government—which, after all, would be the surest and best support of his crown—we hear of it in official documents now and then; but if its extent may be judged by their practical dealings with him in those relations in which they have the best opportunities of showing it, it is even less worth taking into account than either of the other frail supports we have mentioned.

As for the future of Mexico, we confess the question to be an embarrassing one. All attempts to maintain civil order and political coherence by the native population have failed. The attempts of the most powerful of foreign nations to introduce fixed governmental institutions on an Old World basis have been utter failures. And it is not presumption to predict like failure from the hybrid so-called Government which henceforth finds its centre in MAXIMILIAN. We believe, however, there are more elements of hope for Mexico in the ascendency of the Liberal Party, of which JUAREZ is the able head, than can be discovered anywhere else.

Gen. Rousseau.

If it be ever possible for a gentleman to receive such provocation and insult as to be incapable of replying to it by mere words, and feel impelled to vent his indignation by a physical castigation of the offender, then unquestionably Gen. ROUSSEAU received such insulting personal provocation from Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, on Monday last. For the latter, in such an extraordinary assault as that on the day referred to, to charge the distinguished Kentucky Unionist, who, in the early days of the war, won the admiration of the nation for his whole-souled devotion to the Union and the flag, with having no record other than that of a negro-hunter;—to charge one of the gallantest of Kentucky's soldiers with poltroonery and the most contemptible conduct;—to speak of Gen. ROUSSEAU's military services as "all pretence, all the merest mockery—a mere blowing of his own horn;"—to sneeringly designate an explanatory remark of his as worthy only of a "fellow who had a quarrel with a colored barber;"—to speak of him as "whining off with a woman's plea, taking refuge under feminine skirts," etc., etc.;—to vulgarly talk of him as "assuming the airs of a certain bird that has a more than usual extremity of tail, wanting in the other extremity;"—to insolently point out him, according to the report: "And there," said Mr. GRINNELL, in a most contemptuous manner, "there he stands, six feet high, and even calling himself a buttoned-up general officer and gentleman;"—to keep this sort of thing up, with variable vulgarity of figure, but invariable maliciousness of temper, was assuredly something more than one would expect a *Kentuckian* at least to meekly endure. Kentuckians may be accused of being either saints or philosophers, but no one of the tribe, be he philosopher or saint, has ever yet been charged with failing to take due notice of such language when applied to him. Gen. ROUSSEAU bore himself throughout with remarkable dignity, so far as the telegraph reported, and only once in a moment of warmth, declared that "if the Speaker did not protect him from such remarks, he must protect himself." Three days after, however, or on Thursday last, having waited for the apology which he had understood was to be sent, he replied to Mr. GRINNELL's assault by a vigorous caning of his person outside of the House.

We are sure that Gen. ROUSSEAU would not have suffered in the estimation of his countrymen or his fellow-members had he permitted the matter to remain as it stood at the close of the proceedings on Monday. But neither will those who are possessed of a knowledge of human nature, or those who are possessed of human nature itself, be able to see other than one of its genuine impulses finding expression through that chastising cane.

We think it time that Congress should adopt some means of preventing such outrageous and disgraceful assaults as that made by Mr. GRINNELL. We are astonished that such language as he used should be permitted to continue to disgrace the House without more vigorous protests from the members, and more decisive language from the Speaker, than were uttered on the occasion referred to. We know of no other legislative assemblage in the world where anything like it would for a moment be tolerated. And we know that no such body can maintain the respect of an intelligent public while it allows such outrages to disgrace its record.

Amusements.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—To-night, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, a peculiar version of the "Rose of Castile" will be given by the English Opera Troupe. Miss RICHINGS, Miss ZELDA HARRISON, and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL and SEGUIN are in the cast. The opera is essentially different from that of the festive Alcantarian practitioner, and the many admirers of the fair Miss ZELDA will be pleased to know that she appears in masculine attire, and in a part well suited to her voice and figure.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Be it remembered that this afternoon and evening "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is played here for the last time, the occasion being the farewell benefit of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the great original *Topsy*, (a part she has played fifteen hundred times,) and most positively her last appearance.

NEW BOWERY.—The expected *début* of the BUISLAY Family, at the New Bowery Theatre, will not occur to-day, their mechanical preparations not being completed. Their first appearance is set down for Monday night.

Large Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 15.

This morning the woolen and cotton mills of RICHARD GARSED, on Frankford, above Harrison-street, were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $72,000.

FOSTER & Co.'s cotton mill, adjoining, was also burned. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $13,000.

The following are the insurances on Garsed's Mills in New-York and Eastern companies:

Home and Security Companies, $6,000 each, and International and Metropolitan, $5,000 each—all New-York companies; Etna, (Hartford,) Royal, (Liverpool,) Springfield, (Mass.,) and Narragansett, (R. I.,) $5,000 each; Guardian, of New-York, Equitable of Rhode Island, and Relief of New-York, $3,000 each.

JEFF. DAVIS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

INTERESTING MEMORANDA BY DR. J. J. CRAVEN.

Views of Mr. Davis on Reconstruction—He Declares his Innocence of all complicity in the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. CARLETON has just published a very curious and interesting work, entitled the *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*. It is written by Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. J. CRAVEN, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. Vols. and physician of the prisoner during his confinement in Fortress Monroe, from May 25, 1865, up to Dec. 26, 1865. The book is filled with memoranda, more or less accurate, of conversations between the distinguished prisoner and Dr. CRAVEN. The first thought that strikes the reader is, that the Doctor has been guilty of an unprofessional act in thus laying bare the thoughts of his patient, who doubtless conversed with him all the more freely because he thought his expressions would be regarded as confidential. Dr. CRAVEN evidently anticipated that this objection might be raised, for in the prefatory chapter he thus declares his purpose, and aims to ward off hostile criticism. He writes:

"The book aims to introduce no discussion of any political questions connected with the late rebellion; nor to be a plea influencing public judgment, either for or against, the gentleman who was for so many months the author's patient. It will report him as he was seen during a protracted and confidential medical attendance, extenuating nothing of public interest, and setting down naught in malice. Of course, the relations of physician and patient have a sacredness of confidence which the writer would be the last to violate; and all such restrictions, in this volume, will be found rigidly observed. No knowledge gained during such relationship that might injure Mr. DAVIS if published, could properly or without flagrant infidelity, be given to the world by his medical attendant; and it is from a severe conviction that the reverse must prove the fact, and from a sincere personal sympathy and respect for the subject of this memoir, that the present volume has been undertaken. It may here be proper to remark—least partisan malice should attempt from interested motives to distort the writer's position—that he has been through all the years of his thinking life an earnest and active opponent of Slavery, and of all the other cardinal doctrines on which the leaders ofthe late rebellion claimed to base their action. He was a member of the Republican Party from its birth down to the present day—an uncompromising supporter of the Union; and it is from his deep conviction that the Union can best be reconstructed, and its harmony of relationship restored, by pursuing a moderate policy and seeking to understand, in their present frame of mind, what are the views of the men who were recently our leading enemies, that he would now beg the earnest attention of all classes in the country to such portions of this volume as shadow forth the opinions of Mr. DAVIS in regard to the future of the South."

Upon the authority of one who saw Mr. DAVIS first introduced into his cell at Fortress Monroe, Dr. CRAVEN relates this incident:

"Being ushered into his inner cell by Gen. MILES, and the two doors leading thereinto from the guard-room being fastened, Mr. DAVIS, after surveying the premises for some moments, and looking out through the embrasure with such thoughts passing over his lined and expressive face as may be imagined, suddenly seated himself in a chair, placing both hands on his knees, and asked one of the soldiers pacing up and down within his cell this significant question, 'Which way does the embrasure face?'

The soldier was silent.

Mr. DAVIS, raising his voice a little, repeated the inquiry.

But again dead silence, or only the measured footfalls of the two pacing sentries within, and the fainter echoes of the four without.

Addressing the other soldier, as if the first had been deaf and had not heard him, the prisoner again repeated his inquiry.

But the second soldier remained silent as the first, a slight twitching of his eyes only intimating that he had heard the question, but was forbidden to speak.

'Well,' said Mr. DAVIS, throwing his hands up and breaking into a bitter laugh, 'I wish my men could have been taught your discipline!' and then, rising from his chair, he commenced pacing back and forth before the embrasure, now looking at the silent sentry across the moat, and anon at the two silently pacing soldiers who were his companions in the casemate."

We also have a long and very accurate account of the circumstances attending the putting of Mr. DAVIS in irons, but these were detailed at such length at the time they transpired as to make their repetition unnecessary. The following incident of the affair has not before been narrated. The writer says:

"After the ironing had been accomplished Mr. DAVIS lay for a moment as if in stupor, then slowly raising himself and turning round he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seems first to have recalled him to his situation, and, dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at brief intervals, 'Oh, the shame, the shame!'

It may here be stated, though out of its due order—that we may get rid in haste of an unpleasant subject—that Mr. DAVIS, some two months later, when frequent visits had made him more free of converse, gave me a curious explanation of the last feature in this incident.

He had been speaking of suicide and denouncing it as the worst form of cowardice and folly. 'Life is not like a commission, that we can resign when disgusted with the service. Taking it by your own hand is a confession of judgment to all that your worst enemies can allege. It has often flashed across me as a tempting remedy for neuralgic torture, but, thank God, I never sought my own death but once, and then when completely frenzied and not master of my actions. When they came to iron me that day, as a last resource of desperation I seized a soldier's musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp, hoping that in the scuffle and surprise some one of his comrades would shoot or bayonet me.'"

This act Mr. DAVIS evidently regarded as the greatest private indignity, and during the time that he wore the manacles his health steadily declined until Dr. CRAVEN felt compelled to report that medical necessity called for the removal of the shackles, and they were accordingly taken off.

The Doctor gives the following notes of some remarks made by Mr. DAVIS about this time regarding the severity of his punishment:

"Humanity supposes every man innocent," urged Mr. DAVIS, "until the reverse shall be proven; and the laws guarantee certain privileges to persons held for trial. To hold me here for trial, under all the rigors of a condemned convict, is not warranted by law—is revolting to the spirit of justice. In the political history of the world, there is no parallel to my treatment. England and the despotic Governments of Europe have beheaded men accused of treason; but even after their conviction no such efforts as in my case have been made to degrade them. Apart, however, from my personal treatment, let us see how this matter stands. If the real purpose in the matter be to test the question of secession by trying certain persons connected therewith for treason, from what class or classes should the persons so selected be drawn? From those who called the State Conventions, or from those who, in their respective conventions, passed the ordinance of Secession? Or, from the authors of the doctrine of State rights? Or, from those citizens who, being absent from their States, were unconnected with the event, but on its occurrence returned to their homes to share the fortunes of their States as a duty of primal allegiance? Or from those officers of the State, who, being absent on public service, were called home by the ordinance, and returning, joined their fellow-citizens in State service, and followed the course due to that relation? To the last class I belong, who am the object of greatest rigor. This can only be explained on the supposition that, having been most honored, I therefore excite most revengeful feelings—for how else can it be accounted for? I did not wish for war, but peace; therefore sent Commissioners to negotiate before war commenced, and subsequently strove my uttermost to soften the rigors of war, in every pause of conflict seeking, if possible, to treat for peace. Numbers of those already practically pardoned are those who, at the beginning, urged that the black flag should be hoisted, and the struggle made one of desperation. Believing the States to be each sovereign, and their union voluntary, I had learned from the Fathers of the Constitution that a State could change its form of Government, abolishing all which had previously existed; and my only crime has been obedience to this conscientious conviction. Was not this the universal doctrine of the dominant Democratic Party in the North previous to secession? Did not many of the opponents of that party, in the same section, share and avow that faith? They preached, and professed to believe. We believed, and preached and practiced. If this theory be now adjudged erroneous, the history of the States, from their colonial organization to the present moment, should be rewritten, and the facts suppressed which may mislead others in a like manner to a like conclusion. But if—as I suppose—the purpose be to test the question of secession by a judicial decision, why begin by oppressing the chief subject of the experiment? Why, in the name of fairness and a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, deprive him of the means needful to a preparation of his defence; and load him with indignities which must deprive his mind of its due equilibrium? It ill comports With the dignity of a great nation to evince fear of giving to a single captive enemy all the advantages possible for an exposition of his side of the question. A question settled by violence, or in disregard of law, must remain unsettled forever. Believing all good government to rest on truth, it is the resulting belief that injustice to any individual is a public injury, which can only find compensation in the reaction which brings retributive justice upon the oppressors. It has been the continually growing danger of the North that in attempting to crush the liberties of my people you would raise a Frankenstein of tyranny that would not down at your bidding. SYDNEY, and RUSSELL, and VANE, and PETERS, suffered; but in their death Liberty received blessings their lives might never have conferred. If the doctrine of State Sovereignty be a dangerous heresy, the genius of America would indicate another remedy than the sacrifice of one of its believers. WICKLIFFE died, but HUSS took up his teachings; and when the dust of this martyr was sprinkled in the Rhine, some essence of it was infused in the cup which LUTHER drank. The road to grants of power is known and open; and thus all questions of reserved rights on which men of highest distinction may differ, and have differed, can be settled by fair adjudication; and thus only can they be finally set at rest. He then apologized for talking politics to one who should not hear such politics as his; but out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and in his joy at the unhoped for news that he had been indicted, and was to have a trial which he supposed must be public, and which publicity would compel to be not wholly one sided, there was some excuse for his indiscretion."

Mr. DAVIS also expressed his views at great length upon the negroes and their future, remarking that he saw no reason why they must die out, unless remaining idle. Much less than a million, he thought, would cover the casualties among them during the war. The distinguished prisoner also entertained his physician with disquisitions upon natural history. Upon one important aspect of political affairs Mr. DAVIS expressed himself as follows:

"In a word, prominence at the North has, of late, been obtained either by money of the man made prominent, or that he served the money interests of those who pushed his elevation. This evil must continually increase with the increase of immigration; while at the South, birth, education and intelligence had been the chief usual elements of political distinction—the first necessity being, however, that the man selected should be a true representative of the views of his constituency, whether those views were right or wrong, according to Northern notions.

To this representative quality, Mr. DAVIS went on, were due to the various portions with which the South had honored him. His selection to the chief office of the Confederacy was in no manner sought. The reasons inspiring the choice were obvious. He was a Mississippian; had graduated at the Military Academy; served with some distinction in the Mexican War; had large experience in the Military Committee of the Senate, and in the War Department. But one of his chief recommendations lay in this, that after the removal of CALHOUN and Gen. QUITMAN by death, he became the chief exponent or representative of those principles of State Sovereignty which the South cherished, and of which, as he claimed, the Fathers of the country had been the founders, THOMAS JEFFERSON the inspired prophet, and they the eloquent apostles. He was certainly not more responsible for his own elevation than any of those who had voted to make him President."

Elsewhere we have the following:

"Mr. DAVIS said it was contrary to reason and the law of nations, to treat as a rebellion, or lawless riot, a movement which had been the deliberate action of an entire people through their duly organized State Governments. To talk of treason in the case of the South, was to oppose an arbitrary epithet against the authority of all writers on international law. VATTEL deduces from his study of all former precedent—and all subsequent international jurists have agreed with him—that when a nation separates into two parts, each claiming independence, and both or either setting up a new government, their quarrel, should it come to trial by arms or by diplomacy shall be regarded and settled precisely as though it were a difference between two separate nations, which the divided sections, *de facto*, have become. Each must observe the laws of war in the treatment of captives taken in battle, and such negotiations as may from time to time arise shall be conducted as between independent and sovereign powers. Mere riots, or conspiracies for lawless objects, in which only limited fractions of a people are irregularly engaged, may be properly treated as treason, and punished as the public good may require; but EDMUND BURKE had exhausted argument on the subject, in his memorable phrase, applied to the first American movement for independence: 'I know not how an indictment against a whole people shall be framed.' But for Mr. LINCOLN's untimely death, Mr. DAVIS thought, there could have been no question raised upon the subject. That event—more a calamity to the South than North, in the time and manner of its transpiring—had inflamed popular passions to the highest pitch, and made the people of the section which had lost their chief now seek as an equivalent the life of the chief of the section conquered. This was an impulse of passion, not a conclusion which judgment or justice could support. Mr. LINCOLN, through his entire administration, had acknowledged the South as a belligerent nationality, exchanging prisoners of war, establishing truces, and sometimes sending, sometimes receiving, propositions for peace. On the last of these occasions, accompanied by the chief member of his cabinet, he had personally met the Commissioners appointed by the Southern States to negotiate, going half way to meet them not far from where Mr. DAVIS now stood; and the negotiations of Gen. GRANT with Gen. LEE, just preceding the latter's surrender, most distinctly and clearly pointed to the promise of a general amnesty; Gen. GRANT, in his final letter, expressing the hope that with LEE's surrender, 'all difficulties between the sections might be settled without the loss of another life,' or in words to that effect."

The following estimates of national and rebel generals, and of some of the leading events of the war, are of interest:

"To my question what he thought of Gen. GRANT, Mr. DAVIS replied that he was a great soldier beyond doubt, but of a new school. If he had not started with an enormous account in bank, his checks would have been dishonored before the culmination was reached. At Shiloh he was defeated the first day, and would have been destroyed or compelled to surrender next morning, but for BUELL's timely arrival with a fresh and well disciplined reinforcement, the strength of which had been variously stated. When Secretary of War, he thought MCCLELLAN the ablest officer in the army, and had employed him on two important services—as Military Commissioner in the Crimea, and to explore a route for the Pacific Railroad—both of which duties had been discharged in a manner to increase his reputation. He organized the Army of the Potomac admirably, but it required a commander of more dash to wield the weapon in the field. MCCLELLAN's caution amounted very closely to timidity, moral timidity, for he was personally brave. On his first landing in the Peninsula there had been only 7,000 troops to meet him, and these he should have rushed upon and overwhelmed at whatever cost. Cautious, and wishing to spare the blood of his men, he commenced a regular siege at Yorktown, giving his enemies time to concentrate sufficient numbers and drive him back. As a magnanimous enemy he respected MCCLELLAN, but thought he had been promoted too rapidly for his own good—before he had ripened in command and gained the experience requisite for the supreme position. Had he been kept in a subordinate capacity the two first years of the war, rising from a division to a corps, and thence to command in chief, he would have been the greatest of our soldiers. He had the best natural gifts and highest intellectual training, and was just becoming fitted, and the best fitted, for his position when removed. Had he been supported by the Government he might have taken Richmond two years earlier, and it was with joy Mr. DAVIS heard of his removal after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Such sacrifices of officers to the ignorance of an unwarlike people, anxious to find in him a scapegoat for their own lack of discipline or endurance, were unavoidable in the early stages of every popular war. POPE, while Secretary of War, he had never been able to make serviceable, and POPE held his own gallantly. His mind was not less inflated than his body. He was a kind of American gascon, but with good scientific attainments. SUMNER and SEDGWICK were gallant and able soldiers—excellent commanders in action, courteous and reliable in all the relations of life. HUNTER, of whom I asked him specially as one of my old commanders, was his beau ideal of the military gentleman—the soul of integrity, intrepidity, true Christian piety and honor. Mr. DAVIS had long been associated with him, both in the service and socially, and believed HUNTER's want of success due in a great measure to his unwillingness to bend to anything mean or sinister. He was rash, impulsive; a man of action rather than thought; yielding to passions which he regarded as divine instincts or intuitions—the natural temper of a devotee or fanatic. Of the officers on the Confederate side, Mr. DAVIS spoke in high terms of Gen. LEE as a great soldier and pure Christian gentleman; also in praise of BRAGG and PEMBERTON, though the two latter, from unavoidable circumstances and the hostility of the party opposed to Mr. DAVIS, had not been accorded the position due to their talents by public opinion in either section. PEMBERTON made a splendid defence of Vicksburgh, and might have been relieved if the officer commanding the army sent to relieve him (Gen. JOHNSTON) had not failed to obey the positive orders to attack Gen. GRANT which Mr. SEDDON, then Secretary of War, had sent. If the same officer, who was upheld in command by the anti-Administration party, had vigorously attacked SHERMAN at Atlanta when directed, the fortunes of war would have been changed, and SHERMAN hurled back to Nashville, over a sterile and wasted country—his retreat little less disastrous than NAPOLEON's from Moscow. He did not do so, and was relieved—Gen. HOOD, a true and spirited soldier, taking his place—but the opportunity was then gone; and to this delay, more than to any other cause, the Southern people will attribute their overthrow, whenever history comes to be truly written. BRAGG's victory over ROSECRANS at Chickamauga, Mr. DAVIS regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, considering the disparity of the forces. The subsequent concentration of GRANT and HOOKER with ROSECRANS, and the victory of their combined forces at Lookout Mountain, was the result of an audacity or desperation which no military prudence could have foreseen. So confident was BRAGG in the impregnability of his position, that immediately after Chickamauga he detached LONGSTREET, with 16,000 men—about a third of his entire force—to make a demonstration against Knoxville, thus indirectly threatening GRANT's communications with Nashville. BRAGG's position was finally carried by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The opponents of his administration censured BRAGG for detaching LONGSTREET, but the subsequent events which made that movement unfortunate were of a character which no prudence could have foreseen, no military calculation taken into view as probable. All such reflections were idle, however, concluded Mr. DAVIS, and he must not be again betrayed into their indulgence. Success is virtue and defeat crime."

When it became apparent that he was to be tried, Mr. DAVIS, so Dr. CRAVEN says:

"Spoke of Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE in terms of warm admiration, as the public man who had studied constitutional law, and the relation of the States to highest profit, remarking, that if he were given any choice of counsel, Mr. PIERCE would be one of those whose advice he would think most reliable. He also spoke of Mr. CHARLES EAMES, of Washington, as a walking encyclopædia of constitutional law, very accurate and ready in his reference to precedents; adding that he had seen a report in the *Herald* that Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, and CHARLES O'CONOR, of New-York, had professed their readiness to assume his defence, when approached by some of his friends for that purpose, for which he felt grateful, both personally and for his people."

The constant watching to which Mr. DAVIS was subjected seems to have worn very heavily upon him, and this rigor was finally greatly relaxed. His health varied constantly and naturally, his spirits rose and fell as his physical condition became better or worse. During one of the dejected turns of his patient Dr. CRAVEN makes the following notes of his conversation:

"Spirits exceedingly dejected, evinced by anxiety for his wife and children. That he should die without opportunity of rebutting in public trial the imputed stigma of having had share in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, was referred to frequently and painfully. That history would do him justice, and the criminal absurdity of the charge be its own refutation, he had cheerful confidence while in health; but in his feebleness and despondency, with knowledge how powerful they were who wished to affix this stain, his alarm, lest it might become a reproach to his children, grew an increasing shadow. Of Mr. LINCOLN he then spoke, not in affected terms of regard or admiration, but paying a simple and sincere tribute to his goodness of character, honesty of purpose, and Christian desire to be faithful to his duties according to such light as was given him. Also to his official purity and freedom from avarice. The Southern Press labored in the early part of the war to render Mr. LINCOLN abhorred and contemptible; but such efforts were against his judgment, and met such opposition as his multiplied cares and labors would permit. Behind Mr. LINCOLN, during his first term, stood an infinitely more objectionable and less scrupulous successor (Mr. HAMLIN;) and the blow that struck down the President of the United States would place that successor in power. When Mr. LINCOLN was reinaugurated, the cause of his people was hopeless, or very nearly so—the struggle only justifiable in continuance by its better attitude for obtaining terms; and from no ruler the United States could have, might terms so generous have been expected. Mr. LINCOLN was kind of heart, naturally longing for the glory and repose of a second term to be spent in peace. Mr. JOHNSON, being from the South, dare not offer such liberal treatment; his motives would be impugned. In every embittered national struggle, proposals to assassinate the rival representatives were common, emanating from different classes of men, with different motives; from spies of the enemy, wishing to obtain evidence how such proposals would be received; from fanatics, religious or patriotic, believing the act would prove acceptable to Heaven; from lunatics, driven mad by sufferings connected with the struggle; and from boastful and often cowardly desperadoes, seeking gold and notoriety by attempting, or promising to attempt, the crime. At the time it occurred, Mr. LINCOLN's death, even by natural causes, would have been a serious injury to the prospects of the South; but the manner of his taking-off, frenzying the Northern mind, was the last crowning calamity of a despairing and defeated, though righteous cause."

Discussions upon political topics much in the vein of those already reported, were constantly transpiring. The following minutes of one of these conversations seem to have the most significance:

"Asking Mr. DAVIS what were his views in regard to the Reconstruction of the Union, he spoke pretty nearly verbatim as follows; this report not being condensed as with other conversations, but taken down in full from memory, immediately on my return to quarters: 'We could not otherwise define reconstruction than as a renewal to and by all the States, of the rights, privileges, duties, immunities and obligations prescribed and recognized by the Constitution, or original compact of Union. There were several possible alternatives to this plan of reconstruction. First—Consolidation—the swallowing up of all State Governments by the General Government, making the whole country one State, only divided into provinces for easier administration, but connected as one entity of policy and power. Second. Territorialism; the control of the Southern States by a Congress and Executive, representing only the Northern States—that is, colonial vassalage and government by authority of greater force. Third. By open subversion and usurpation to establish a despotism over North and South, while yet preserving a certain Republican form.

In replying to one who served through the war for no other purpose as you avow, than to defend and maintain the Union as defined by the Constitution,' continued Mr. DAVIS, 'there can be no necessity for considering any other policy than that of reëstablishing the relations of all the States and their citizens to each other and the United States Government. Every man's experience must teach him that quarrels between friends are best healed when they are healed most promptly. The alienation which was at first a pain, becomes by time habitual, and the mantle of charity being withdrawn, the faults of each become more and more distinct to the other, and thus the bitterest hates naturally spring from the ashes of the closest friendship. It is therefore probably to be regretted that so much delay has occurred in the work of reconstruction, because of the enhancement thereby of the difficulties in the way of speedy and cordial reconciliation. This opinion is qualified as "probable," because of my want of recent intercourse with the people. A short time before the close of the war, the idea was infused into my people, as you are well aware, that if they would cease resistance the Union would be restored, and all their rights of person and property respected, save the property held in slaves, which would be a question for the courts. I have no doubt that a majority—a very large majority—of the Southern people accepted this proposed settlement with singleness of purpose; and would, if confidingly and generously treated, have been now industriously engaged in repairing their wrecked fortunes, without any thought of again resisting or obstructing the General Government in its ordinary functions. How far the public wealth would by this course have been increased, the public expenditures lessened, may be measured by many hundred millions of dollars. If it be true that much has been lost, morally and materially, by delay, it would seem that true policy indicates the promptest action in what is termed Reconstruction. The North says we have done evil, and when bidding us "cease to do evil," should not prevent us "learning to do well." This can only be done by removing all impediments to the exercise of State functions and the reënjoyment of such civil and political rights as are left us in the Union. Each House of Congress is judge of the election and qualification of its own members. The Constitution has settled the question of representation. A constituency may lose its rights for a time by selecting ineligible persons to be its representatives, but the right of representation is not impaired thereby, and the mistake or abuse may be remedied by a new election. Test-oaths are evil continually, and only evil. They restrain those honorable men who require no fetters, while men of a different class will either take them perjuriously or with a "mental reservation." All history has proved them ineffectual and something worse. Our forefathers emigrated to a wilderness, and waged the war of the Revolution, to have and to hold a government founded on the consent of the governed. They consulted and compromised with each other to establish a voluntary Union. If that idea is to be followed, confidence, generosity, fraternity, and not test-oaths, disabilities, and armies quartered in the interior, must be relied upon to restore the Union and make it reëffective for the ends for which it was formed. "Reconstruction," continued Mr. DAVIS, "cannot properly involve or be made to depend on those social problems which have arisen from the sudden disruption of the relations existing between the white and the black races in the Southern States. These problems belong to the several States, and must have treatment according to the different circumstances of each. No general rule can properly be made applicable to all, and it will prove unfortunate if the subject is controlled by distant and but poorly informed, if not prejudiced authority. The self-interest of individuals and communities, together with the demand for labor so far exceeding the supply, may safely be left to protect the laborer. The public actions of the Southern State Conventions furnish conclusive evidence of the desire of the Southern people to resume their position in the Union; and it must strike all observers with surprise, that while those who strove so desperately to leave the Union, are now so earnestly endeavoring to reassume their places in it, it is the very men who sent fire and sword to destroy them, or compel them to return, who now bar the door and deny them readmission to that very condition to which it was throughout the war proclaimed to be their first and last duty to return. Solitary reflection," concluded Mr. DAVIS, "has given me no key to the mysterious origin of this change in Northern opinion, which I find evidenced in every newspaper that reaches me; and perhaps my own sad state has tinged with its gloom the vista of the future, if, thus alienated, disjointed, and adrift, the country should be visited with such trials of foreign war, either with France or England, or both, as are now so often suggested in in the public journals of America, and their extracts from the European Press. This conversation impressed me much, and has been recorded with peculiar care, Mr. DAVIS delivering it with great deliberation and earnestness, as though the subject were one upon which he had been reflecting. It is as nearly as possible reproduced in his own words, without abridgment, and may, perhaps, be of some suggestive value—perhaps of none. Let the wise of the land determine."

Dr. CRAVEN also includes, as matter pertinent to the theme of which he writes, sundry extracts of letters received from Mrs. DAVIS, which show her to be a woman of great spirit, and of no mean literary ability, but it is hardly worth our while to cumber up our space with this document. The liberal extracts we have given sufficiently indicate the character of this curious book, and stamp it as one which everybody will be anxious to read, in however great detestation they may hold the one whose views and opinions it records.

FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

To-day has been laid the corner-stone of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this city. The clouds of the morning, which portended rain, cleared away in good time for the public services, and the sun smiled on the undertaking. Through the kind attentions of the builder, the children of the Sabbath-School and a large portion of the audience were accommodated with seats throughout the service. Historical sketches were read of the origin and progress of the enterprise. The corner-stone was laid by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, who made an appropriate address. Rev. Messrs. Dr. OGDEN, Dr. BRINSMADE, Dr. JONAS KING, of Green, and Rev. Messrs. PIERSON and PINGRY took part in the exercises suitable to the occasion; and immediately preceding the benediction, the Lord's Prayer was chanted by the children. In the audience there was a goodly representation of the clergy of the city and the neighborhood. After the public exercises the children of the Sabbath-school enjoyed a season of delightful festivity in the garden of their pastor.

The church under whose auspices this edifice is to be erected, is under the pastoral care of Rev. WM. C. ROBERTS. It is a recent colony from the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, which enjoyed the life-long ministry of Rev. Dr. MAGIE. It is indeed the fruit of his labors, for the ingathering of which the original garner was insufficient. This good man, whose name is so well known in all the churches, was for forty-four years the sole pastor of this church, a

prophet with honor in his own country, for Elizabeth was his birthplace, and his only home. His venerable form and presence in our streets, his wise counsel and his generous friendship, will not soon be forgotten. May this church prove worthy of its honorable parentage.

The building was designed by Messrs. C. GRAHAM & SON. It is to be built of Newark stone, in the Norman style of architecture. The *Union Standard* says: The church proper will be 105 feet in depth, and 69 feet in width, having a small tower on one angle of the front, with a large tower and spire of stone 216 feet in height on the opposite angle. The lecture room will be located in rear of the church; this will also be of stone, 40 feet by 92 feet. The Sunday-school rooms will be on the second floor of this building. The interior of the church will be finished in stucco and black walnut throughout. The ceiling will be semi-circular in form, and heavily ribbed in stucco. The finish about the pulpit will also be in stucco and black walnut, and the interior of the whole church will be frescoed in harmony with the entire superb design. The organ and singers' gallery will be located on one side of the church—the whole to have an elaborate finish. The seats will be arranged to a curve, and built of black walnut. The architects expect that the church will be ready for occupation on or about the 1st of August, 1867. The church when completed will cost about $125,000; over $50,000 of this amount has already been subscribed. W. P.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Imperial Victories on Paper—Positions Abandoned in Reality—Sad State of Maximillian's Finances—The Foreign Legion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, June 3, 1866.

Since my last the political and military world of Mexico have been in about the same state of perplexity. No new features seem to have announced a more definite settlement of the question. Imperial victories continue to be reported in the official and semi-official papers, but these seem to be well balanced by a painful list of the points abandoned. The terrible reprisals with which the Liberals have inaugurated their taking of Hermosillo, makes the foreign blood curdle at the idea that such may be the fate of every city falling into the hands of the Anti-Imperialists.

A small weekly and Frenchy sheet, *The Marquis of Caravaca*, has been suspended for one or two articles a little too spicy in a Liberal way.

An Englishman, who seems to know what he is about, has published a long document, asserting and proving, to his own satisfaction at least, that the Lake of Texcoco contains soda enough to pay the United States debt. Congress ought to profit by the discovery, and if the guarantee of the Mexican loan is voted, the soda contained in the Lake of Texcoco might be taken as security.

We have had the annual grand procession on the occasion of the *fête Dieu*. It was a rather painful affair to witness. The French army did not take the usual prominent part in the ceremony.

The Archbishop of Mexico has published a protest against what he calls the abandonment of the Church by the State.

We have had very little rain thus far, and we begin to believe that the above-mentioned Englishman was right when he asserted that there was no hurry about working at the so-much-spoken-of wall of circumvallation and drainage of the lakes, in order to insure the safety of the City of Mexico. Still we are in the hands of a prudent administration, and every tax has been increased fifty per cent., in order to work our exemption from drowning. We are also in the hands of Providence, or rather under the influence of the moon, as says our friend, the Englishman, and if we are not gutted out of our premises, it will certainly not be owing to the work done by Government engineers.

A large number of empty pockets are in great expectation at the big things that are going to fall from the wise decisions of Mr. GATES. This gentleman, as I suppose you are already aware, has been appointed to take the place of the late Mr. LANGLAIS, and is expected to arrive by next steamer. I suppose he will do about as well as his predecessors in the way of filling the Imperial coffers. He will, of course, bring his French measure to appreciate things with, and deal out laws for the Mexicans as well as for the French. The result must inevitably be what it has been for all the other big financiers sent here by NAPOLEON, one or two hundred thousand dollars in his individual pocket, and the French Treasury a little more depleted, and a flaming report about the prosperity of things in general about Mexico. I forgot to say that Mr. GENSER, as a matter of course, will draw his information at the daily official dinner, to which he is bound to be invited.

Mrs. Marshal BAZAINE is not as yet confined, and consequently the Marshal is still here. It seems to be understood all round that the glorious and jolly old fellow is going away as soon as an heir is born to all the money and glory he has acquired in Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN, in view of the straitened circumstances in which he has been placed, by the difficulty of negotiating a new loan, has considerably reduced his household expenses. Still a ball is announced for to-morrow night, but it is to be a strictly wireless affair, His Majesty wishing to implant here the temperance movement, and from love of the deliciously-fragrant (whew!) *pulque*.

I have several times told you that MAXIMILIAN is a hard worker, and keeps himself busy propounding decrees and writing good-hearted letters to his beloved ministers and prefectos. This week he has written to the Prefecto-Politico of Mexico, ordering him to see that meat and other food be not sold at such outrageous prices. The letter has been placarded all over town, and has been the puzzle of the day. How is this Prefecto to carry out the undoubtedly good intentions of his master? Indeed, our friend MAX would do well to change his diet, for according to what our former and much beloved teacher, HOLMES, says: "The Teutonic diet of sauerkraut, sausages, cheese, ham, &c., is indigestible, giving rise to a vaporous, cloudy, cerebral state. German philosophy and mysticism are its nacural outcome."

The Minister of Finances has published a long financial document, unfolding to public appreciation his plan of operations. He must have for current expenses about the interest of the debt, $30,000,000. Mexico never, in its best days, produced more than fifteen millions yearly. The ingenious Minister has found out the way to arrive at making several millions of people sweat out these very thirty millions yearly. He has had decreed a tax, *ad valorem*, upon all lands, &c. The animal's ear shows itself in the winding up of the well-worded financial plan: "The country is in peril, and, if we do not save it, we shall, at least, have the honor not to have despaired of its salvation." Well and good, for a good man who has been a schoolmaster all the days of his life. Did that honorable saviour of his country take into consideration the means by which he will enforce that land-tax which is to produce so many millions.

A few more troops of the Foreign Legion have arrived here during the last week. I have been looking at them rather carefully, and have not been able to see that they differ in the least from ordinary French soldiers. MEXICANO.

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Resolved, That notice be given that the employes of the contractors are not permitted to collect or exact compensation from the citizens for the removal of any sweepings, ashes, garbage or rubbish.

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IN CORTLANDT-STREET.

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The Trial of Judge Smith before the State Senate.

ALBANY, Friday, June 15.

The Senate to-day, in the case of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, resolved to deny the motion of the respondent's counsel to dismiss the charges and discontinue the case; also, that the Senate has jurisdiction over the subject matter involved, and over the respondent's person, and that the trial shall proceed on the message as just sent to the Senate by the Governor. The counsel for the defence claimed that this action looked to the establishment of a new form of prosecution which they had no cause to expect, and for which they were not prepared, asking for time for preparation. The Senate adjourned until Aug. 28 at 11 A. M.

THE FENIANS.

Gen. Meade in Buffalo—A Brave Fenian Challenges the British Commandant.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 15.

Gen. MEADE arrived here last night, and is at Gen. BARRY'S headquarters this morning.

About 2,000 Fenians left here last night for their homes, mostly in the West and Southwest.

There are about 400 Fenians left in town, but they will get off soon.

The challenge of the Fenian Gen. BURNS to Col. LOWRY, the British Commandant at Fort Erie, to fight him with an equal number of men, was a piece of ridiculous bombast. The English officer who received it tore the challenge up and threw it on the ground for his answer.

Fenianism in this locality is "played out" for the present.

Homeward Bound.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, June 15.

Two car loads of Fenians passed through here last night *en route* for New-York.

The person who was so seriously injured by the roughs on the milk train on the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday, was to-day carried to Kingston by a comrade.

Particulars of the affair seem to be withheld, report says, because the man was concerned in a robbery.

No information has been received in relation to the man who was thrown from the car window.

The Frontier Placed in Command of Gen. Barry—The United States Troops Ordered to their Stations.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 15.

Gen. MEADE has issued an order appointing Gen. BARRY to command the whole frontier, from Erie to Plattsburgh.

He has ordered all United States troops, except one company, back to their stations.

Gen. MEADE thinks no further trouble is to be apprehended in this quarter. He leaves here to-morrow for Niagara Falls.

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GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.—The second Saturday afternoon concert at Terrace Garden, under the conduct of the popular THEO. THOMAS, will be given this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, with the following programme: 1. Overture, Mansaniello, Auber; 2. Waltz, Hydrophaten, Gungl; 3. Selection, Ballo in Maschera, Verdi; 4. Gallop, Terrace Garden, C. Muller; 5. Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor, Nicolai; 6. Styrer Landler, "S'Hoamweh," Lanner; 7. Quodlibet, the Musical Confectioner, Hamm; 8. Quadrille, Bijouterie, Strauss; 9. Introduction and Finale, Puritani, Bellini; 10. Waltz, Extravaganten, Strauss; 11. March, Potpourri, Gungl.

STABBING AFFRAY IN ROSE-STREET.—At a late hour on Thursday night DEMETRIUS CARVARDINI and PAULO DORMO quarrelled in the hallway of No. 10 Rose-street, which resulted in a struggle, during which DORMO stabbed his opponent with a dagger. He was pursued and arrested by NICHOLAS FRANK and Officer MOFFATT, of the Fourth Precinct. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital, when it being feared that his injuries would result fatally, Coroner WILDEY was notified, and took CARVARDINI'S ante-mortem statement, when the Jury rendered a verdict, holding DORMO responsible for the act, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. DORMO is an Italian, and 44 years of age, while the wounded man is a native of Greece.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—About midnight of Thursday PATRICK MCKENNA, residing at No. 105 West Twenty-eight-street, lost his balance while opening the shutters of the fourth story windows, and was precipitated to the pavement. The female portion of the family were ho rified at the accident, and their screams attracted Officers CUNNINGHAM and MOORE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. When they picked up MCKENNA he was insensible, and expired before medical aid could be summoned. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest to-day.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 21 Thompson-street, on the body of EDWARD KLEIN, aged 12 years, whose death was caused by injuries received by falling off a Hudson River Railroad car on the corner of Canal and West-streets, on Wednesday last. In their verdict of accidental death, the Jury recommended that brakemen be placed on all freight cars to prevent boys from riding.

STABBING AFFRAY IN CHERRY-STREET.—FRANCISCO NATALINI, an Italian sailor, boarding at No. 60 Cherry-street, quarreled on Thursday night with FRANK MOCORIA, and it is alleged, stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital by the Fourth Precinct Police. The assailant made good his escape.

BALLAD CONCERTS.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY and his accomplished daughter, Miss MINA GEARY, have returned to this City, after a lengthened and most successful tour through the principal cities of the Southern States, where they have been delighting large audiences with their beautiful rendition of the songs of BURNS and MOORE.

PERSONAL.—The favorite comedian, Mr. FLORENCE, will take passage in the *Scotia* on the 27th. Mr. FLORENCE has made arrangements for a startling production, with which he proposes to please the public and realize shekels in the Fall season.

Interesting Surgical Operation.

Those who would learn the comparative value between the Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether, as anæsthetics in brief surgical operations, will read the following interesting statement of facts:

NEW-YORK ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1,303 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

Dr. G. Q. Colton:

DEAR SIR: We take great pleasure in complying with your request to give you the facts in relation to the operation yesterday with the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Desiring to operate upon the hip-joint, we resorted to sulphric ether, but found it impossible to bring the patient under its anæsthetic influence. It was carefully administered, and the patient, a very intelligent young lady, we thought a particularly good patient for the purpose. She was very quiet and anxious to aid us in every way she could. But after spending seventy minutes, and using more than half a pound of Squibb's ether, we failed to make any anæsthetic impression, and abandoned the effort. About five hours afterward you administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas. In forty seconds the patient was in complete anæsthesia. The operation—division of the sarlorius muscle—lasted about thirty seconds, and in about twenty seconds more the patient opened her eyes and, smiling, asked if the operation had been done. There was neither nausea, vomiting, headache, nor any other unpleasant symptoms. We were much gratified with the result.

This is the third case where you have administered the gas for us in surgical operations, (one a severe operation for breaking up anchoiosis at the hip-joint,) and we have found it to answer every requirement as an anæsthetic. We do not know how it would answer in long operations, as we have not tried it when much time was occupied. We shall continue to use it in all cases of tenotomy, when not more than two or three minutes are required to operate.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHAS. F. TAYLOR, M. D.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D.

To Dr. G. Q. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Case.

The following shows what a bad case of catarrh was cured by DR. ROWE:

No. 233 PEARL-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For many years my daughter was afflicted with one of the worst cases of catarrh probably ever seen, and continued from time to time to grow worse, notwithstanding we tried everyone and everything, but all to no avail. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, and so far was she gone, that at many times she raised blood. All pronounced her in consumption. Our family physician gave her up as impossible to live. As a last resort we tried DR. ROWE, under whose treatment she was entirely cured.

THOMAS S. DAY.

Dr. ROWE'S office, No. 26 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Figures will not lie, and the statistics of the sales of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" during the last two years show that it has attained a popularity never reached by any of the French, English or German perfumes previous to their exclusion from the country under the present tariff.—*Hartford Times.*

You must have Quiet Sleep or you cannot have health. BIOKRENE secures this blessed restorer of strength. It is a wonderful anodyne, as well as a mighty tonic and nervine. Let the debilitated and nervous resort to it without delay. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

A single trial of Dalley's Galvanic HORSE SALVE, and you will use nothing else for galls, scratches, cuts, strains, sores, swellings, sit-fast, and nail-pricks. It also softens and preserves the hoof. Sold by druggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Fifty cents a box.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA,
General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Removal.
Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 632 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*")
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's New Sewing-Machines.—A sewing-machine present for every new agent. Send for circulars at No. 581 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

No Better Blood Purifier can be obtained than Dr. JAYNES' ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jaynes' Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A single trial of Dalley's Galvanic HORSE SALVE, and you will use nothing else for galls, scratches, cuts, strains, sores, swellings, sit-fast, and nail-pricks. It also softens and preserves the hoof. Sold by druggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Fifty cents a box.

Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Skin Diseases and Old Sores, are safely and rapidly cured by a few applications of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It never fails to please. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—*Needs no praise.*

☞ 25 cents per box, by all Druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty: will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Good Country Board.

The undersigned is prepared to receive Summer boarders at his residence at West Winsted, Conn. The situation is most healthful, and the scenery is delightful, mild and picturesque. All the comforts of home will be accorded his patrons. Terms moderate. Parties desiring further information may inquire of WM. P. LYON, Esq., No. 535 Pearl-st., or Mr. ABRAM REQUA, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or by letter to EDWARD MANCHESTER, West Winsted, Conn.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for the pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 36 Dey-st.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has been honored by our Government with a magnificent gold medal, on account of his munificent present to the nation of the magnificent steamer which bears his name. A similar honor should be accorded to DR. MARSDEN for introducing so widely his invaluable VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS, which have preserved the health and lives of many whom the world would not willingly let die. Depot No. 467 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by DR. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Dr. Hulse's Protector from Cholera.

This is a medicinal Pad to be worn on the body to prevent any person from taking any contagious or infectious disease, as well as cholera morbus and most diseases of Summer. It is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and is intended, *not as a cure after the disease is contracted*, but to render the system impervious, so that a person wearing the Pad is safe even in the midst of disease.

The Medical faculty, under whose notice it has come, approve of it, and one of our leading physicians says: "It will save the lives of thousands the coming Summer."

The *Scientific American* says:

"We are so well satisfied with its valuable qualities that we have introduced it in our establishment—*every person* in our employ being supplied therewith."

To meet the wants of all,
The price is put at $1 50.

FOR SALE BY
J. & I. Coddington, under the New-York Hotel.
John McIntosh, 6th-av., near 44th-st.
J. S. Frees, No. 179 6th-av.
J. M. Button, No. 397 6th-av.
Thos. Knox, No. 58 Carmine-st.
And by Druggists generally.
HALL & RUCKEL,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.
J. V. HULSE & CO.,
Proprietors,
No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

Ladies' Elasties,

A large assortment of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns worn in Paris just imported by the last steamer, now on exhibition at BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 375 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 12 Leland Block, Saratoga Springs.

Ladies
WHO TRIM YOUR OWN HATS,
Have you seen the immense assortment of
UNTRIMMED FANCY FABRICS,
at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Wringers of All Kinds Repaired,
or exchanged for the "Universal," with cog-wheels, which is warranted to be durable.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Excelsior Fireworks,
LYON BROTHER,
GREAT UNION DEPOT,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LIMMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Invisible Photographs.—The great wonder of the age. Perfect photographs instantly made in the parlor. Price 25 cents per package, with full directions. PIERCE & PIGGFORD, Manufacturers, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The great Broadway burglary would have been prevented had the premises been protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. If cannot be broken through without an alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 261 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Sore and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Ladies from the Country, if you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Planer, Braunsdorf & Co.'s Improved LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with PATENT NEEDLE PROTECTOR, for family and manufacturing purposes. Depot, No. 84 Bowery.

Forty Dorps of Metcalfe's Rheumatic REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it.

Boats.—Pleasure Boats of all kinds and descriptions on hand at INGERSOLL'S. Largest and cheapest boat bazaar in the world, No. 243 South-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at SCHERLOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CUSHING—GRINNELL.—At Wolfert's Dell, Irvington, N. Y., on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., CUSHING, of Boston, and FANNY LESLIE, daughter of Hon. M. S. Grinnell.

GRAY—GUION.—On Thursday, June 14, at St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, by Rev. E. H. Houghton, D. D., assisted by Rev. Geo. Z. Gray, Rev. ALBERT Z. GRAY, of Bloomfield, N. J., and HARRIET, daughter of the late Corvington Guion, Esq., of Kinderhook.

HOWE—VANDERGRIFT.—On Thursday, June 14, at Bergen, N. J., by Rev. Edward W. French, BAXTER HOWE, of New-York, and Miss EMELINE C. VANDERGRIFT, of Bergen, N. J.

☞ No cards.

☞ Jersey City and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

LEVIN—SMITH.—On Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. WM. IRVIN and MARY FANNY, daughter of Thos. U. Smith, of this City.

JOHNSTON—FORRESTER.—On Thursday, June 14, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Cyrus Foss, FLOY M. JOHNSTON and MATTIE, daughter of George Forrester, Esq.

JONES—GLOVER.—On Tuesday, June 12, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., by Rev. George S. Mallory, WALTER FRANKLIN, JONES, of the City of New-York, and HENRIETTA, daughter of Daniel Glover, Esq., of the former place.

LAWLOR—SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, June 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen R. Tyng, Jr., Mr. C. GEO. LADD and Miss ANNIE M., eldest daughter of W. H. Sullivan, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

MAIRS—OLNEY.—On Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. A. Howard, WM. HENRY MAIRS, of Brooklyn, and ELLEN A., daughter of D. K. OLNEY, Esq., of Catskill, N. Y.

MARTENS—CLARK.—At New-Germantown, N. J., on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. B. Van Amburgh, GEORGE F. MARTENS, of New-York City, and Miss MAGGIE R. CLARK, eldest daughter of Samuel Clark, of New-Germantown. No cards.

PANTRIDGE—DUSENBURY.—On Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. V. M. Hulburt, JOHN F. PANTRIDGE, of Michigan, and KATE C., daughter of Daniel Dusenbury, of White Plains. No cards.

PIERSON—JEFFREY.—At Rochester, on Thursday, June 7, CHARLES T. PIERSON, of Ramapo, and CHARLOTTE ROSS, daughter of Alexander Jeffrey, Esq., of Rochester.

QUINBY—KENDAL

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

DEPEW & POTTER, BANKERS, NO. 11 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.
All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
OFFICES: NO. 4 CULLUM-ST., LONDON.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 30 PINE-ST.
The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)
Per Procuration JAMES PURDON.
Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

THOMAS WILDES & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CHAS. GRAHAM, BANKER AND BROKER, NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST., STOCKS BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KEOKUK BONDS: The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

GEORGE BUTLER COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY. Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, June 22, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June next, at 1 P. M. The attendance of stockholders is particularly requested, as business of the greatest importance will be under consideration.
Transfer books will be closed on the 18th and reopened on the 22d inst. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY, No. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE shareholders in this Company will be held on the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and prompt attendance is requested.
By order of the Board of Trustees.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, for sale on favorable terms. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, for sale on favorable terms by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, 33 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted by A. WILKINS, Stock, Note and Land Warrant Broker, Detroit, Mich.

FOUND—THIS MORNING, A DRAFT FROM Boston, payable to A. Wolff & Co., which the owner can have by paying expenses and proving property. Apply to A. LYONS, No. 198 West 14th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, BUYS AND SELLS FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., **BANKERS AND DEALERS** IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, June 15, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106	106½	June, 7-30	102½	102¾
Coupon, '81	110⅜	110½	July, 7-30	102¼	102½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¼	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	102¼	102½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Registered	96¼	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	109¾
10-40 Coupon	96¼	96½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	147⅞	148	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106⅛
August, 7-30	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

INSURANCE STOCKS, EXPRESS STOCKS, TELEGRAPH STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY R. R. STOCKS, } BOUGHT AND SOLD By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
CAPITAL ... $153,000 00
SURPLUS ... 136,136 72
ASSETS ... $289,136 72
Also, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was declared payable July 2, 1866.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of a dividend payable July 16, and remain closed until the 17th day of July, 1866.
By the terms of the contract of consolidation with the American Telegraph Company, which has just been concluded, the dividend now declared—and in which the American Company's stockholders do not participate—is limited to two (2) per cent.
It is confidently expected, however, that the increased facilities, diminished expenses, and general improvement in the management of the united lines, resulting from their consolidation, will hereafter justify regular semi-annual dividends of not less than three (3) per cent.
O. H. PALMER, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share has been declared payable on the 2d day of July next to holders of stock, at the close of business, June 25. New-York shareholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Boston shareholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed till July 2, prox. By order of the Directors.
G. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 13, 1866.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Six per cent. allowed, free from Government tax.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, At 1 o'clock P. M., At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
120,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
19,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron spares, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stoves, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.
For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in those certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated JUNE 5, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
Dated June 13, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, JUNE 16,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
Under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, A farm at East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 180 acres of land, situated on both sides of the Old Post Road, running from New-York to White Plains. This farm was occupied, at the time of his death, by William Silliman, Esq., and is situated about two miles from the Tuckahoe Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and one mile from the Scarsdale Station, on the same railroad, and about four miles from the New-Rochelle Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and about eighteen from the City. Upon this farm is a large mansion and farm-house, ice-house and every variety of outbuildings suitable for a gentleman's residence. The land is under a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with peach and apple orchards and a variety of fruit trees.
Map and particulars at the office.
Carriages will be in waiting at the Scarsdale Station, Harlem Railroad, to convey passengers to and from the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 31 East 38th-st., all the superb furniture, carpets, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of one elegant carved rosewood grand piano, 7¼ octave; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; carved oak and ebony library furniture, carved black walnut extension table, dining room suite, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble and bronze French clocks, mantel vases, elegant bronzes, rosewood, ebony and ormolu cabinets; lace curtains and window shades, marble top centre and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of general assortment removed for convenience of sale; including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., silver plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also at 12 o'clock, in front of our Salesroom:
HORSES.—A pair of bay horses, about 15 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, own brothers; will trot in 3½ minutes; are stylish drivers in single or double harness, are good saddle animals and perfectly gentle. A black mare, 14 hands 3 inches high, perfectly sound, in single and double harness, and an excellent saddle animal.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—A Streight one-half top phaeton, used about six times and in complete order. One close quarter carriage, built by Wood Brothers; one light, no-top wagon, built by R. M. Stevens; one doctor's wagon, in good order; a top buggy, in good order; a coupe, nearly new, and in good order.
HARNESS.—A double, silver-plated, mounted, in good order; a set of silver-plated single harness; a set of double harness; plain, park bridles, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS for sale at auction, on 58th and 59th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
59TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 250 feet 11 inches east of Broadway, each 25x100.5.
58TH-ST.—One lot, north side, directly in the rear of the above, 25x100.5. The above are only a few feet from the proposed grand entrance.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 127 Hudson-st., rosewood and other bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, hair and other mattresses, rosewood and other dressing-tables, sofas, sofa beds, lace curtains, rosewood suites in brocatel, blankets, sheets, pillows and bolsters, table-cloths, pillow-cases, carpets, oilcloths, looking-glasses, pictures, clock, cottage suites, 6 feather beds, one fine guitar, with music, spreads, cutlery, &c. Dealers and housekeepers are invited. Everything is to be sold without reserve.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23, AT 1 o'clock, on the premises, at Rye, Westchester County, 9 building plots, varying in size from 2 738-1000 to 9 587-1000 acres, situated about half-mile from depot and steamboat landing. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOMELY LOCATED LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 69TH AND 70TH STS., AT AUCTION, BEING PART OF THE LENOX ESTATE NOW READY FOR BUILDING, AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
MADISON-AV.—The entire front between 69th and 70th sts., corners each 25.5x95 feet, inside lots, 25x95 feet.
69TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
70TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
The attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase for their own use, is called to the above, being of extra width, and near Central-park.
5th-av., 69th and 70th sts. are regulated, curb and gutter set, and flagged; expenses therefor paid.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT WOODSIDE, Queens Co., Long Island, only 30 minutes' ride via Long Island Railroad cars and James-slip Ferry to New-York. 200 beautifully situated lots will be sold at auction by JAMES M. MILLER, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Splendid chance for investment, as the property is rapidly increasing in value. Facilities are ample for communication with the City, six trains stopping daily at the depot contiguous to the property. For maps and particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

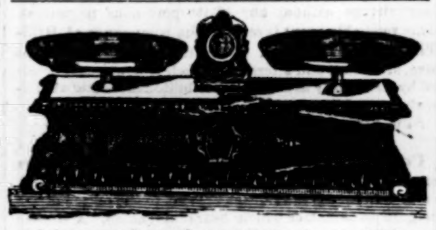
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order.
MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.
CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 16, AT 1 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
1,967 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
5,459 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Omega*, from Palermo.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., 8 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPPELL'S PATENT TOILET GLASS, indispensable to ladies' toilet rooms, and fast being introduced into houses of fashion and taste. Agents wanted to sell this valuable invention, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. State rights for sale. Address CHAPPELL & GODDEN, Peekskill, N. Y.



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V. W. BRINCKERHOFF,
Importer of English, French and German DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND FANCY GOODS. Agency for J. Anton Farina's COLOGNE, &c. Depot removed to No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

FAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL AND CHEAP.
MAKES PURE WINE AND SWEET CIDER.
SAVES ALL THE FRUIT.
Send for a descriptive circular.
Address PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.,
Or, G. E. HUTCHINSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.
Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:
SIRS: I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.
Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.
Dan'l F. Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:
DEAR SIR: I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.
I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs to-day as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.
Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.
GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.
Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.
I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have never done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying, I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.
I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly pliant and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.
Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.
Messrs. NICHOLS & TOMPKINS, No. 1 Broad-st. Newark. N. J.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of **FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,** VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

IMPORTANT TO OIL, LIQUOR, GROCERY AND DRUG MERCHANTS.
Wilson's unrivaled Graduated Combined Measure Funnel and Faucet is the most economical, durable and cleanly article for measuring ever brought into the market. Every one is warranted perfect. Try it one and all. Apply to R. S. EDWARDS, No. 135 William-st.
A. Y. WILSON, Patentee.

NYE'S IMPROVED DAMPER.—THIS article, just patented, is one of great practical utility, which every consumer of fuel wants, and which has been pronounced by the most scientific and practical men to be superior to anything of the kind before produced, being adapted alike to the stove funnel and chimney flue, and must meet an immense sale throughout the country.
State, county, and town rights for sale.
Apply to either of the undersigned.
S. R. NYE, G. G. BATES, } Barre, Mass.
WM. H. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.
or H. CARRUTH & CO., No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN ROOFING SLATE.—From a long practical experience in the roofing business we are prepared to take contracts for roofing in any part of the country, at the most reasonable rates. Give us a call. DUGAN & HART, No. 54 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of children's carriages, now ready for delivery. D. T. WASHBURN, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

DEWEY'S PURE NATIVE BRANDY will arrest diarrhœa and bring about a healthy state of the stomach and bowels. For sale only by the maker, No. 201 Broadway.

AMERICAN FLAGS FOR 4TH OF JULY, of 10 small sizes. Tickets and Sample Cards for all kinds of Dry Goods for the trade, at SALISBURY'S Refining and Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.—Sealed proposals, to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 2d day of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards. The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department however reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows: No. 1—Flax, canvas, twine. No. 2—Cotton canvas and twine. No. 3—Iron and steel. No. 4—Tin and zinc. No. 5—Sperm oil. No. 6—Paints and oils. No. 10—Leather. No. 11—Gum hose. No. 12—Lignumvitæ. No. 13—Lanterns. No. 14—Ox hides. No. 16—Ash and beech plank. No. 18—Tallow. No. 20—Brushes. No. 22—Stationery. No. 23—Hardware. No. 24—Ship chandlery. No. 32—Whale oil, &c. No. 32—Galley iron. No. 33—Pig iron. No. 34—Chain iron. The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards: KITTERY—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 24. CHARLESTOWN—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31. BROOKLYN—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 16, 23, 24. PHILADELPHIA—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31. WASHINGTON—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street: and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.
For flagging Fourth-street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.
For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging one Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
L. P. MORTON & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO **No. 30 BROAD-ST.,** CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Their late offices, No. 35 Wall-st., to lease on favorable terms.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,358 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price $25. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, or the amount collected on delivery. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY,
is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED PARIS SHIRT FRONTS
ELEGANT FANCY FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
FANCY TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS,
BUFF, WHITE AND MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG, CAPE AND KID PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, NOS. 35 AND 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 7, AND RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, NO. 16.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the IMMEDIATE CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris and enjoys a universal reputation.

A GREAT RUSH!!! FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS, BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS, 20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS, 10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS, AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES, BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1. BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

WINDOW SHADES, FOR STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS, PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS. MANUFACTURERS, NO. 369 BROADWAY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

NO. 747 BROADWAY. NO. 747
At a great reduction in price, notwithstanding the large advance in gold,
LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, STRAW BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
NO. 747 BROADWAY, NO. 747
THOMAS REYNOLDS.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON AND COIR MATTING,
HEARTH-RUGS, DOOR-MATS,
WINDOW-SHADES AND HOLLANDS,
STAIR CARPETS, RODS, &c.,
VERY LOW,
At J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

GEORGE BURGESS & CO., NO. 53 MURRAY-ST., Have just received an invoice of CORK CARPETING, both printed and plain.

"CAN'T BE BEAT." THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY where Whalebone Corsets are sold as low as ... 50c.
Thirty-spring Tape Skirts at ... 75c.
Is HENSHEL'S, No. 323 8th-av., near 30th-st.
A large assortment of the finest FRENCH WERLEY CORSETS and DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS always on hand.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S ELASTIC STITCH PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Adapted for hand treadle or hall cabinet. Price $25; treadle $5; table and cabinets according to finish.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBANS AND CHILDREN'S HATS—Splendid bonnets and very stylish, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Traveling bonnets and Sundowns, straw bonnets and hats, at $1, also $2 each. School hats $1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 8th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN LEAF TOBACCO, Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DECOLAM, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 9 till 9. Past, Present and Future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 49 East 28th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM POland, tells past, present and future; No. 42 Stanton-st., Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; would do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country; has four years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A EUROPEAN LADY, A POSItion in an American or foreign family in city or country; would assist in household affairs, in the care of children, in sewing; no objection to traveling. Call or address for three days at No. 86 Irving-place, corner Gramercy Park.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a light colored West India woman about 35, who has lived with her for 15 years; she would like to go out of town to take care of an invalid lady, or as child's nurse. Apply at No. 21 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in some first-class hotel or private boarding-house, the man as butler, wife as housekeeper; no objection to the country; reference. Address C. MOORE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, JUST arrived from Glasgow, where he has had considerable experience, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or to assist in the office. Address R. R., care Prof. A. C. Barry, No. 374 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man with first-class City reference; has no objection to City or country. Call or address, for two days, at Kamps' Club Stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH coachman, with first-class City references; understands plain gardening; no objection to the country; will work for moderate wages. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE with good references and without encumbrance, the man to care for horses and make himself useful; the woman to cook, wash and iron. Please call or address EDWIN and KATE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who has skill and practical experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can produce the best of reference in that capacity. Call on or address J. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S OR GARDENER'S situation by a single American man; long experienced City driver; five years in last place; will go anywhere, or do anything; intelligent and faithful; City reference. Address GEORGE, No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. R., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant Scotchman, as coachman and gardener; has good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ALFRED D., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A PROSESTant, single, a situation; best of reference; country preferred. Address WILLING, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or groom; has good reference. Address T. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a middle-aged man. Address A., Box 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS, IN CITIES OUT of New-York, to canvass for the splendid engraving of HICKS' picture of AMERICAN AUTHORS. Agents now make over $100 a week. Apply at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 570 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines. Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp, MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

TEAMING.
WANTED—Responsible parties to team iron ore about two miles, from a mine to railroad; mines about fifty miles from New-York City. Apply to BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN, HIS WIFE and daughter, the latter about 12 to 14 years old, to go in the country; the man to work as a laborer about a refinery; woman to do general housework, cook, wash, &c.; girl to act as nurse and do light housework; a good, permanent home; moderate wages to the right kind of applicants; must be ready to leave the City Monday morning. Apply in person, between 5 and 7 P. M., WELTON, No. 223 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUPERintend the development of a large silver-mining property in the State of Nevada; must have a thorough practical knowledge of mining, smelting and separating ores; undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capability and energy required. Address, with references, Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 15 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; none need apply but those who understand cooking and baking perfectly, and have good City references. Call, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 107 5th-av., at the basement door on 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, FROM July 1, to sell from stock of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, &c. None need apply but those having a trade already established. Address CLOTH, Box No. 6,056 City Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD STOVE PATTERN-MAKer; one who understands wood turning preferred. Apply at No. 97 Beekman-st., New-York, or at foundry, corner Railroad av. and Putnam-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER—AN EXperienced man who has lived in respectable private families. Apply to R. S. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway, on Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands his business, and can bring unquestionable recommendations. Apply at No. 120 Water-st., front office, second story.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN AND groom, with good City reference; one that is willing and obliging; none others need apply. Address, with name and direction, Box No. 565 Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER at Southward's Shades, No. 86 Madison-st.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—Local agents and solicitors wanted: very liberal arrangements will be made with competent and reliable parties. Address, with references, INSURANCE, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.
OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 72 Wall-st.
je9-law10wS*

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.
Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

$500.—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILer, 30 inches diameter, 6½ feet high, with safety valve, guage, cocks and grate, all complete for use; also, a horizontal engine, 5 inches cylinder and 10 inches stroke, with governor and all pipes and connections. The whole in complete order and almost new. Now running at Dodge's manufactory, 119th-st., near 3d-av. Price as above, if purchased immediately.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE CYLINDER boilers, 24x24, nearly new, with fronts and connections complete. Can be seen at DODGE'S manufactory, 119th-st. near 3d-av.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK: First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

DENMARK......SATURDAY, June 16
LOUISIANA......WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA......SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN......SATURDAY, June 30

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA......SATURDAY......June 16
KANGAROO......WEDNESDAY......June 20
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......June 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin......$120 | Steerage......$35
First Cabin to London......125 | Steerage to London......40
First Cabin to Paris......135 | Steerage to Paris......50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA......WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA......WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA......WEDNESDAY, July 4.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

HIBERNIA......SATURDAY, June 16
CALEDONIA......SATURDAY, June 23

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,

Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.

This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M., From Pier No. 4 North River,

The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the following elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:

EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 16, at 3 P. M. Freight received up to 2 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 23 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage......$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.

Cabin passage......$15.

Freight 30 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.

The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 16.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.

FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ATKINS commanding, of the Empire Line, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 13, North River, and will sail for Savannah SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

(Old Dominion and North State Line,)
From Pier No. 12 North River.

The A No. 1 steamship
WHIRLWIND,
HENRY FARGO, Commander,

is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.

Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.

Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The new and first class Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. R. GAGER, will leave Pier 9, N. R., on Saturday, June 16. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISPOSE OF A valuable horse he has owned for the past three years. The horse was bred in Orange County, and comes of the very best stock. He is now 12 years old, a bright bay, 16 hands high, and of great style and beauty; is a splendid traveler, of great endurance, can trot in not far from 3 minutes, and drives equally well in double or single harness. He is full of spirit, but at the same time perfectly gentle and manageable, and is without a fault or vice of any kind. His owner has not the time to use him, and this is the only reason he parts with him. A written guarantee that the horse is all he is represented will be given to the purchaser. Apply to FISHER & CO., corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av., where the horse can be seen.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR animal, sired by *Robin Hood*; a thoroughbred of the *Messenger* stock; dam *Membrino*; a powerful horse, suitable for a large express wagon or as a first-class dray horse; warranted sound, kind, and true in every way. He may be seen at Adams & Co.'s express stable, rear of the office, on Monday, Wednesday or Friday. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 70 William-st.

A PAIR OF SMALL BAY HORSES, very gentle, stylish and fast, will be sold low; also, top wagon and harness. Apply at McCAFFREY'S Stables, Downing-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or of J. F. WALTER, Jr., No. 116 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND STYLISH pair of horses, long tails and every way suited for family use in single or double harness or under the saddle; will be sold very cheap; price $700. Can be seen at Thompson's stable, No. 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILED by removal from No. 450 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, STYLISH BRIGHT bay horse, suitable for a coupe; a splendid horse to take in the country; a lady can drive him; stops at the word whoa, without a pull of the reins. Price $250. No. 65 Willett-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARK phaetons, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.; also second-hand two-top buggies, and three two-seat carriages, two single harness. TAYLOR & HICKS, No. 59 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.

ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD MULES FOR ANY use; will be sold singly or together. Anquire, Saturday and Monday, of J. R. HUSE, No. 20 Greenwich-av.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING MACHINE—Fully licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson four-motion feed, Howe needle, and Singer tension—all indispensable for a first-class, reliable Sewing Machine. Price $25.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. E. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK

Will leave from foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	7, 10	A. M.	Wednesday,	6, 1½	P. M.
Friday,	8, 10½	A. M.	Thursday,	7, 2½	P. M.
Saturday,	9, 3½	P. M.	Friday,	8, 2½	P. M.
Monday,	11, 3½	P. M.	Monday,	11, 6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	12, 3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	12, 7	A. M.
Wednesday,	13, 3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	13, 7	A. M.
Thursday,	14, 4	P. M.	Thursday,	14, 7	A. M.
Saturday,	16, 10	A. M.	Friday,	15, 9½	A. M.
Sunday,	17, 7	A. M.	Saturday,	16, 1	P. M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A. M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A. M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and spledid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st. at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Jay and 34th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Fare to Rockland Lake, 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The POMONA will leave the foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M. every SUNDAY MORNING, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall each way.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, on SUNDAY, June 17, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north and west.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO will leave Pier No. 43 East River, at 4 P. M. daily, for the above named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

TO CHARTER FOR THE SEASON—A side-wheel freight and passenger steamer, in order for immediate service; 127 feet long, 40 feet beam, draft 3¾ feet, light. Apply to H. H. STORMS, 56 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will take place on MONDAY next, June 18. All persons that have not purchased tickets can get them on board the barge *Wm. H. Morton*, at the foot of Christopher-st., N. R., where she will lie from 7 to 9½ o'clock A. M., while the steamer goes around to collect a portion of the company.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

N. B.—Refreshments can be had on board the barge.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Splendid terms for general and exclusive agencies, No. 473 Broadway. The best machine for practical use, and the most reliable sewing machine ever offered. Send for circular, at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Buy your SEWING MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.

All of the BEST FOR SALE at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium.

V. W. WICKS, No. 744 Broadway.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S ELASTIC STITCH PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price $25.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SIMONSON & SHEPHERD, oyster dealers, at the foot of West 10th-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. W. SIMONSON will liquidate all bills, who will still carry on the business at the same place as heretofore.

D. W. SIMONSON,
A. SHEPHERD.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.

May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK, containing about $200 in bills and three notes and one check, going from No. 60 Cortlandt-st. to Washington Market. Whoever will return the same to No. 66 Cortlandt-st., ANDERSON'S City Express, will receive the above reward.

PERSONAL.

JOHN CANE, WHO WENT WEST IN 1856, from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, wishes to hear from two brothers he left in the City at that time. Will they report at No. 71 West 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Seventy miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:24 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

POWELTON HOUSE,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

MCDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J. is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of guests; the "Graduating Hop" takes place at West Point on MONDAY, June 18.

COZZENS BROTHERS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.

COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.

S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.

BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

PARIS.—GD. HOTEL DES CAPUCINES, No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines. Magnificent situation. Handsome apartments. Private dinners. Table d'hote.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GRAND CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

DOTY'S WAGON JACK,

Approved by the American Institute Farmers' Club at its session held June 12, and specially commended by Messrs. Robinson, Quinn, Bergen, and other prominent members. Holds up 500 pounds, and costs but $2. Tip top thing to sell, and 100 per cent. profit to salesmen. Easily made, and large profits. Buy two to four counties for $100, and have a good business of your own.

Address WM. M. DOTY, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE manufacturing business now in successful operation; established three years, staple goods, ready sale, orders on hand equal to price asked; tools, lathes and machinery all complete; employs twelve to fifteen hands, and may be increased indefinitely; rent and steam-power only $500 a year; reason for selling, other business on hand, and must sacrifice one or the other. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 126 Peekskill, N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER HAS $7,000 INVESTED in a manufacturing business which pays 25 per cent. A young man, with the same amount, with good business qualifications and a stirring fellow, will be admitted as a partner. Address, appointing an interview, GROCER'S GOODS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—WANTED—A NACTIVE BUSINESS man with capital to associate in a manufacturing and trading business already established in a down-town thoroughfare; one having knowledge of steam pipes, machinery, &c., and can keep a set of books preferred. Address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000 in an extensive strictly cash manufacturing business, paying well. For particulars address, real name, INTEREST, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A FINE OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR exchange, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to MATTHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business. This is a rare chance for one or two young men with a small cash capital. Apply at 67 Cortlandt-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kent National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN......Manager
J. SCHONBERG......Stage Manager
G. H. PLATT......Treasurer

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
ÆRIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
COMPRISING

Mons. ETIENNY BUISLAY,
Mons. ADOLPHE, Mons. AUGUSTE, Mons. JULIO, Mons. GREUET, Mons. JUSTIN, Mast. JOAQUIN, Mlle. LUISA } BUISLAY,

IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS, COMPRISING THE NIAGARA LEAP,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
DOUBLE GIANT SWING,
And other Novel and Daring Tours de Force.

Owing to the destruction of the Academy of Music, at which these wonderful artists were engaged to appear, and as the New Bowery Theatre was the only establishment in New-York of sufficient size in which to perform their MARVELOUS ACTS, they will, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 16, inaugurate
A SUMMER SEASON,
with the production of the new burlesque drama of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,

Which was performed by this TALENTED FAMILY FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS in Paris, and has been adapted expressly for their opening in New-York, by J. Schonberg, Esq. They will be supported by a
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
INCLUDING
Miss SALLIE HINCKLY, Mrs. ALECIA THORNE,
Mr. FRED. WOODHULL, Mr. GEO. ROUNDY,
Mr. L. R. BENNEUX, Mr. J. W. PEMBERTON.
(Their first appearance in the ATLANTIC STATES.)
Mr. GEO. BECKS,
(Late of Niblo's Garden,)
Mr. ALFRED BECKS and
Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN,
(Of Academy of Music, Brooklyn,)
Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILLIAMS,
And a number of Auxiliaries;
Mme. STREBINGER,
Primiere Danseuse, from the principal Australian Theatres, assisted by
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSI,
(Late of Academy of Music,)

And in order to add to the effect of this grand production
A COMPANY OF SKATERS
have been engaged, and will be led by the
ICE QUEEN,
Miss CARRIE MOORE.

The extravaganza of "THE SHEEP'S FOOT" will be produced with New Music, by Prof. Charles Schultz, Conductor of the Orchestra, and late of San Francisco. Intricate Mechanical Effects, by T. MORGAN and Assistants.

New and Magnificent Scenery, by Mr. HILLIARD.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress......MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN

LAST PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her from the last novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., by
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Received nightly with great applause, and should be witnessed by all who desire to spend
"AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8, and the performance terminates at 11.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and during the week.
THE FASHIONABLE UP-TOWN RESORT.
First week of the following new acts:
THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT.
ANNA MARIA JONES. EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK,

8th-av. and 110th-st. Entrance for carriages 110th-st.
THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866,
GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT,
to begin at 4 o'clock P. M., under the direction of
Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

₊ Refreshments of the greatest variety, and of choice quality.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, June 18, 1866.
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,)

Prior to his departure for Europe by his friends in New-York City. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Best imported preventives against pregnancy and disease, $4 per dozen. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 196 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

LADY INVALID—IF YOU WISH REGULAR medical treatment consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 Third-av., (near 10th-st., New-York,) and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Madame D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 196 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. POWERS, NO. 196 Elm-st., relieves at one interview, with or without medicine. His French Drops, ladies can rely on; $5. Counsel him; let nothing prevent. All hours.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
SATURDAY, June 16,
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,
when she will positively close her
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
by appearing in accordance with
THE PUBLIC WISH,
in her original character of
TOPSY, TOPSY,
in the great drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD,
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, the great temperance drama of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. CLARKE in his original character of EDWARD MIDDLETON.

WINTER GARDEN.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
SATURDAY, June 16,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the glorious bill of Brougham's comedy,
FLIES IN THE WEB,
and
HIS LAST LEGS.

THIS EVENING, June 16,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear for the last time as CORYDON FOXGLOVE, in his own comedy, of
FLIES IN THE WEB,
and in the famous farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as FELIX O'CALLAGHAN.

Between the 2d and 3d acts of the Comedy the Orchestra will perform for the "second time,"
THE SCOTIA POLKA,
composed by JOHN BROUGHAM, and dedicated to Capt. JUDKINS; the orchestral arrangement by ROBERT STOEPEL.

MONDAY, June 18, will be presented Brougham's world-famous extravaganza POCAHONTAS, with new scenery, new dresses, new appointments, new representations, new jokes, and all the modern improvements.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼ o'clock. Begin at 8.
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.
THIS EVENING.

The performance will commence of Powers' famous comic drama, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

Paudeen O'Rafferty......Mr. DAN. BRYANT
with the song "Flaming O'Flanigans."
Nina, with song......MISS ROSA COOKE.

In the course of the piece, an IRISH REEL by Mr. DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE.

To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy......Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, with song......Miss Rosa Cooke

MONDAY, June 18,
CHANGE OF BILL.

Mr. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic impersonation of
TIM O'BRIEN, the IRISH EMIGRANT.
To conclude with
HANDY ANDY.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

SATURDAY, June 16, THE ROSE OF CASTILE, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MISS RICHINGS, MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MISS HARRISON, MR. CASTLE,
MR. ED. SEGUIN, MR. D. B. WYLIE, MR. PEAKES.

Notice will be given in Sunday Papers of next week's programme.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 16, at 8 o'clock,
BENEFIT OF M. CHAMONIN.
ROQUELAURE.

Comedy Vaudeville, in 4 acts, by M. M. Leuvin and Lhirie.

LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.

Comedy in 1 act, by Leon Gozlan.

Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

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ASSOCIATION,
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Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS......JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, June 16, at 4.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
PROGRAMME
OF THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON'S CONCERT.

1. Overture, Massaniello......Auber
2. Waltz, Hodrophaten......Gungl
3. Selection, Ballo in Maschera......Verdi
4. Gallop, Terrace Garden......C. Muller
5. Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor......Nicolai
6. Styrer Laendler, "S'Hoamweh"......Lanner
7. Quodlibet, the Musical Confectioner......Hamm
8. Quadrille, Bijouterie......Strauss
9. Introduction and Finale, Puritani......Bellini
10. Waltz, Extravaganten......Strauss
11. March, Potpourri......Gungl

The Concert will commence at 4 o'clock.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Entrances are on 58th and 59th sts.
Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

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T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

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IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF ELOCUTION can make a few more engagements, either now or for the Fall, to give instruction in schools or to private classes or individuals. Address TEACHER, Station G.

RAPID, THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN penmanship, mathematics, sciences, English, French, Latin, literature, by a new and easy method, given children, adult and young ladies. Reference. Miss L., Station G.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience as teacher of music and French, a situation as governess, or as instructor of piano in a school. Address Miss B. M., Station G, New-York Post-office.

MEETINGS.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The following gentlemen will speak in favor of this movement, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock:

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Joseph Beach, Esq.,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Simon Stern, Esq.,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,	J. M. Knapp, Esq.,
Hon. James Brooks,	Morris Phillips, Esq.,

Hon. Benjamin Wood.

Merchants, Clerks, and all others who sympathize with the movement are cordially invited to be present.

Seats will be reserved for ladies.

WM. JOHNSTON, Jr., Secretary.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING MACHINE—Has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing, with all the desirable attachments. Price $25.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼. Overture begins at 8.

SECOND WEEK
and enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed
RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, YOUNG AMERICA,
and
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering
FORTY PERSONS.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

TWO PERFORMANCES.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2,
will be presented the amusing Pantomime of
VOL-AU-VENT;
Or, A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

Young America......as......Vol-Au-Vent

Introducing the Comical Umbrella Scene.

Displaying the thrilling adventures of Vol-au-Vent with his Umbrella, and extraordinary feat of La Barre Cerrique, which consists in
CROSSING THE STAGE ON THE TOP OF A VERTICAL POLE.

The screaming and amusing Pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
A beautiful BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

Introduction by the......Corps de Ballet
Pas de Deux by......M. and Mad. Vandris
La Zingarilla by......Madames Marzetti and Desire

IN THE EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, first time this season, the laughable pantomime of the
SCHOOLMASTER;
OR,
THE MISCHIEVOUS BOY.

Master Tricks Boniface......Francois Ravel
Mr. Birch, the Schoolmaster......Gabriel Ravel

Will likewise be presented a Grand Ballet de Action, entitled
THE VIVANDIERE.

Robanza......Francois Ravel
Katy......Signorita Pepita
Hans......Mons. Van Hamme

The performance will commence with the
Pet of the City,
YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.

Monday, (first time,) THE MAGIC FLUTE; (first time) the Grand Ballet LA SYLPHIDE; the TRAPEZE, and other entertainments.

Change of programme every evening.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING AS
LITTLE BAREFOOT,
THE FAST WOMEN,
THE DUMB BOY OF ANCONA.
Mr. G. L. FOX in three comic characters.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 19—First Race.—The Jersey Stakes, half-mile dash. Second Race—Selling premium, half-mile dash. Third Race—The Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats; eight subscribers.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.—First—Hurdle Race six entries. Second—Purse $350, two-and-a-quarter-mile dash. Third—Hoboken Stake, $300, for three-year olds.

THIRD DAY—First—selling premium $400, two-and-a-half-mile dash. Second Race—Sweepstake premium, $200; dash two-and-a-half miles. Third Race—Premium $400, two-mile heats. Fourth Race—Sanford stake for two-year olds, dash of half a mile.

FOURTH DAY—First—Steeple Chase, $600; eight entries. Second—Sweepstakes premium, $400, for three-year olds; two miles; nine entries. Third—The Press Stakes, $700, three-mile heats; seven subscribers.

Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st., run daily to the Course, returning when the races are over.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

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Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

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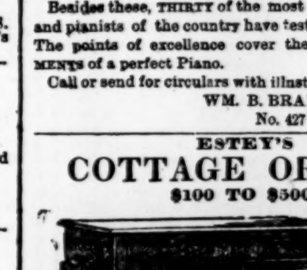
COTTAGE ORGANS.

$100 TO $500.



These popular instruments excel all others in QUICKNESS of ACTION, ROUNDNESS, PURITY and VOLUME OF TONE, accomplished by PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. The crowning perfection is the VOX HUMANA TREMOLO, a wonderful imitation of the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice. They are strongly indorsed by Geo. W. Morgan, Wm. A. King, Chas. Fradel, and many others—the highest musical authority in the United States.

Good agents wanted everywhere.

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KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

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All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes, with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best selected and thoroughly-seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

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THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW—NEW song by Virginia Gabriel......40c.
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NELLIE'S GONE FOREVER......30c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

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THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 132 (new No. 240) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL CASE.

Senators, Mayors, Supervisors and Citizens are Examined—How things are done at Albany—The Way to get up a Railroad Company.

The case of Senator DEMAS STRONG against GEORGE C. BENNETT, of the Williamsburgh *Times*, for an alleged libel, was continued before Judge BARNARD, of the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday. The case attracts much attention among politicians and public men, many of whom were in attendance yesterday. The libel consists in a statement published by Mr. BENNETT to the effect that Senator STRONG had received bribes for his votes on some railroad bills while in the Senate. The defendant admitted the publication of the article, and pleaded justification. The proceedings as now progressing are for the purpose of sustaining this plea, and showing that the complainant was a corrupt legislator.

The first witness examined yesterday was

Supervisor William M. Tweed, who testified as follows: I reside in New-York; I know Senator Strong; in the Winter of 1865 there was a bill introduced in the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Aldermen of New-York; I do not know of $10,000 being raised for the purpose of securing the passage of that bill; I was not present at the Astor House when a discussion occurred about the distribution of that sum among those who had worked for the bill; I never was appointed arbitrator to arrange the distribution of that money; if I was chosen, I have no knowledge of it.

Joseph G. Ward, a broker of Brooklyn, sworn—In 1864 and '65 I was interested in the Greenwich Railroad of this City; I was in Albany during those years; I went there for the purpose of securing the passage of a bill relieving the railroad companies; I saw Mr. Strong; had conversations with him relative to that bill.

Q.—Was any money raised to secure the passage of that bill?

Counsel for the complainant objected to the question, on the ground that it did not pertain to the matters set forth in the specifications which the defendant had undertaken to substantiate. Considerable argument followed, and many extracts from the books laid before the Court, the complainant insisting that the defence should be confined to the allegations set forth, and not allowed to go into the whole public career of their client. They had not come prepared to defend every little incident in the life of Mr. Strong, but were prepared to refute the charges contained in the libelous matter printed by the defendant.

The Court said that while the defendant had undertaken to justify the article as published by him, he also had a right to introduce evidence in mitigation of damages.

The counsel for complainant contended that there could be no mitigation, as the defendant had admitted the charge of maliciously libeling the complainant in his plea of justification. He was now at liberty to produce evidence in justification, but not in mitigation.

The Court held that evidence in mitigation was admissible, and that the alleged libel was so general in its nature that it could scarcely be confined to specific acts. Any act of the complainant tending to establish the truth of the publication could be introduced as evidence to justify the charge or to mitigate damages.

Examination of the witness continued—Mr. Strong was not at that time an owner of stock in the railroad; I do not know that any stock or bonds were transferred to Mr. Strong in consideration of his services in promoting the passage of the bill; there is no stock standing on our books in his name; I do not know that any person holds stock for him.

Mr. Phelps, of White Plains—I have been engaged in the railroad business for several years; have spent several Winters in Albany; in the Winter of '64 and '65, I was there ninety days out of a hundred; I was there trying to secure the passage of the Cross-town Railroad, and one or two others; I conversed with Mr. Strong as often as once a week in regard to these bills; I never paid him any money for any legislative purposes whatever; no stock in those roads has been transferred to Mr. Strong in consideration of his services for that bill, nor to any person representing him; myself, Gov. Alvord and numerous other gentlemen throughout the State were the incorporators of the Cross-town Railroad; he owns twenty-six shares in the Ridgewood Railroad; for six of these he paid cash; twenty of them were assigned to him by the corporators, the same as to other corporators; these were not given for any legislative services; they were given out as capital stock is usually given to the originators of stock companies; he is also interested in the New-York Belt Railroad; I never heard him say how many shares he had in the Cross-town Railroad.

Cross-examined.—That road was organized in 1861 or 1862, before Strong was Senator; the Ridgewood Road was organized in 1861; I do not know that Mr. Strong subscribed for twenty shares; I do not know but he paid for all the twenty-six shares he held; I know that he has been an actual purchaser of that stock;

Re-direct examination—No railroad company can be formed under the general railroad act without the company is sanctioned by the Legislature; in the Winter I went to Albany in the interest of the two roads I have named; did not succeed in getting them through; I think the Cross-town Bill passed in 1864, but was not signed by the Governor; I went to Albany again in 1865 for the purpose of looking after it again; the Ridgewood Bill passed in 1865; it was nine months after the bill passed that the twenty shares were assigned to Mr. Strong; I was one of the number who received the twenty shares; a number of other persons who were the promoters of that road received a like number.

Cross-examined—There was so much stock allotted to each person; I signed the stock and it was left in the book and the men came and got it.

Re-direct examination—Mr. Strong was one of the promoters to whom was allotted twenty shares of stock, and it was not given to him as a return for legislative services; I never charged him with cheating me in that matter.

Senator Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., sworn: I was State Senator in 1864 and 1865; I knew Mr. Strong during those years; I recollect conversation at my rooms in reference to railroad legislation; Senators Strong, Julian and Dutcher were present; Senator Julian introduced the conversation; the simple question was asked as to what would be the vote in the Senate; the question was; "What will be the vote in the Senate on the Railroad Bill?" I could not state that I heard any reply made; the conversation was very brief, and I do not remember what else was said; Strong did not say that he would make the Central Railroad pay to the tune of a million of dollars; the next conversation occurred on board the boat coming from Albany to New-York; Senators Strong, Dutcher and myself were talking; I do not think it proper for me to give the conversation of Senators, I may misrepresent them; the conversation was immaterial, and only referred to how the Senate would vote on the Central Railroad Bill; Senator Strong came to the conclusion that he should not make up his mind how he should vote until he returned to Albany; he wanted to consult with his friends; I think he alluded to the fact that money was offered for votes on the bill; Albany was full of such rumors; Mr. Strong said the Central Railroad would have to pay roundly for votes; he said if a combination was formed the company would be made to pay a very large sum for the passage of the bill; I do not remember any specific sum being named; after this conversation my connection with Senator Strong became very distant, and has continued so: I know when the bill came up he explained his vote, but I cannot say what he said; his reputation at Albany is that of one who could be bought up; it was pretty bad; I was present when the Governor's veto message came in (the bill referred to was here identified by the witness and offered in evidence;) the vote on the bill immediately followed the reading of the Governor's veto.

Cross-examined.—I voted for the bill; do not think I explained my vote; it is usual to take the vote immediately after receiving the Governor's message.

Douglas L. A. Levine, sworn: Am a reporter of the *Press*; have been so connected for 17 or 18 years; was at Albany in 1864 and 1865; was a correspondent; I know Mr. Strong as a Senator; I remember a bill before the Legislature to increase the fare on the Central Railroad; never heard Mr. Strong in conversation regarding the bill; I heard it said that whoever voted for that bill would be believed to have been paid for so doing; do not recollect of Mr. Strong using that language; I once told Senator Strong that there was a sufficient number of votes secured to pass the bill; he doubted the statement; I told him there were 17 votes without his; I do not remember telling him that he would have to vote for the bill to secure an allotment or anything of that kind; I told him there were already 17 votes and that he had better make up his mind speedily how he would vote; no sum of money was mentioned in that connection; my object was to show him that there was no use of his standing out against the bill; he did not intimate how he would vote; I was in the Senate at the time the bill passed; from the time he voted for that bill his reputation as an honest legislator was not very good; I have heard his name mentioned several times in that connection during the session; aside from the Central Railroad Bill his general reputation as an honest legislator is not good.

Cross-examined—I was writing letters that Winter; I was partially employed on the *Atlas & Argus*, and was also in the employment of the State; I received no particular salary from any newspaper; I was an active supporter of the Central Railroad Bill; I was not a lobbyist; I had a seat assigned me as a reporter; I have known Mr. Bennett for five or six years; never worked for him; I never had any intimacy with him; I never spoke to him about this trial; I met him some time during last fall and conversed about Senator Strong; I told him what I knew about Mr. Strong; I remained in Albany till the adjournment of the Legislature; I boarded at Stanwix Hall and had frequent conversations with legislators; it was before the Central Bill passed that I heard about Mr. Strong's general reputation.

George O. Jones, sworn: I reside at Albany; am an operator in stocks; know Mr. Strong slightly; I do not think I ever conversed with him in regard to any bills; I think I know the reputation of most people who were there; as to Mr. Strong's reputation he was regarded as a "business" man—one who was active in procuring legislative results; I do not remember being present at the Astor House when a conversation occurred between Mr. Strong, Mr. Tweed, and others, in reference to the distribution of some money that had been raised to secure the increase of salaries for New-York Aldermen; the Astor House is notorious for such conversations; I have been there so often and had so many conversations that I cannot recall any particular one; I think the conversation alluded to refers to one in which I myself had an interest; there were different claimants for some money; I think Mr. Strong came in the room, and he declined to have any conversation in regard to it at that time; the question of salaries was under discussion; it was the $10,000 business alluded to; the conversation commenced before he came in and was continued after he left; I do not know where the money then was—that is what I wanted to know; that is the only conversation I ever had with him regarding that $10,000; I do not know how Strong came to be there; I do not know that he ever got a dollar of that money; I do not remember whether or not there was an arbitration in regard to that money; I cannot say what conversation I had with Mr. Strong at that time—if anything, it was not very complimentary to him; I had no demand or request to make of Mr. Strong; I never have spoken to him since that time.

Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the *Albany Knickerbocker*—I met Mr. Strong nearly every day during the last session of the Legislature; spoke with him about various railroad bills; the Broadway and Cross-town Bills in particular; I wished to know his views; he thought I was not fair in opposing the Cross-town Bill; he was interested in some Brooklyn railroads; I spoke with him frequently regarding the Central Railroad Bill; in the early part of the session he was opposed to it; that was the original bill; there was a great change came over some of the Senators when the second bill came up; there was a great political pressure brought to bear on them, and also by their constituents and business men; I was opposed to the bill; I do not know of money being used to promote the passage of the bill.

Cross-examined—When I say Mr. Strong had an interest in railway bills, I mean a constituent interest, not a pecuniary one; I have been a resident of Albany for thirty-three years; Mr. Strong's reputation at Albany is a delicate question to answer; the charge is generally made against Senators that they are bought and sold; it is the custom for persons defeated in their "jobs" to raise the cry of corruption.

Senator H. R. Pearson sworn: Have known Mr. Strong eight or ten years; I never had any conversation with him in regard to the Central Railroad Bill; he spoke to me in reference to the sewering of Kent-avenue; I am a resident of one of the Brooklyn railroads; he told me the Sewer Bill would be up, and thought it would interfere with our road; he said he was going to Albany to oppose the bill, and asked me if I would join with others in opposing it; he did not say how it was to be opposed; after he returned from Albany, he told me that the bill had been defeated, and that he had incurred some expense in defeating it, and wished our Company to assist in reimbursing him; but we did not do it; I have heard a great deal about his character as a legislator *pro* and *con*; I have heard a great deal said, which, if true, would make him a bad man, and I have heard others say he was an honest man; there is a great diversity of opinion in regard to his honesty as a public man; I may have seen the letter on which this action is based before it was published; I am not certain whether I did or did not.

Martin Kalbfleisch, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, sworn: I know Mr. Strong; I am not acquainted with his legislative reputation; his general reputation is not very good in our community.

Cross-examined—Mr. Strong and myself have sometimes been associated together in politics and sometimes opposed; the persons I have heard speak as to his reputation belonged to the same political party as himself.

William Wall, formerly Mayor of Williamsburgh, sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; have known Mr. Strong fifteen or sixteen years; his character as a legislator for integrity and incorruptibility is bad.

Cross-examined—He has been opposed to me in politics, and there has been some ill-feeling between us, but not outside of politics; on one occasion we had some trouble, and I threatened to pull his nose; we have been on very good terms since then; I was nominated for Congress, and at that time made a sort of an apology to him; I never called at his house to make up with him; I have spoken pretty severely against him on some occasions.

Mr. Spader, Cashier of the Central Bank, Brooklyn, sworn: I have known Mr. Strong for six or eight years; from his general reputation I have formed an unfavorable opinion regarding his integrity as a public man.

Charles H. Fellows sworn: I have known Mr. Strong for five or six years; his general reputation is not good.

Frederick Scholes sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; have known Mr. Strong for twenty years; his general reputation is bad.

Cross-examined—Personally I never had any difficulty with him, but have been opposed to him as a corrupt officer; I made charges against him for corruption in the Board of Aldermen, and the charges were sustained; I have no personal enmity toward him; I am not a friend of his nor of any corrupt officer.

John Allen sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; have known Mr. Strong sixteen years; first met him in California; his general reputation is bad.

Cross-examined—My son is Postmaster in Williamsburgh, and I am employed in the office; Senator Strong is opposed to my son and has been active in trying to get him removed; I form my opinion in regard to him from no personal motives or sentiments but from what others say.

Mr. Fishbaugh sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; his general reputation is not good.

Geo. B. Forrester sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I applied to the Legislature for power to remove the dead from a cemetery in Williamsburgh; I saw Mr. Strong in reference to getting a bill passed; he gave me a form on which to draw the bill; I did so, and sent to him; I had a conversation with him afterwards; he said there was a good deal of objection to it, and that he would have a stormy time; he was to draw the papers, examine assessment books, deeds, &c., for which service he was to receive a certain sum of money; he had the bill passed through the Legislature; he has never presented his bill; he was to receive $75; nothing has been paid him yet.

William Wall recalled: I was interested in securing legislation in behalf of the Long Island Gas Company; I do not know of any money having been paid Mr. Strong to secure the action of the Legislature.

A. K. Meserole sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Senator Strong; I sought Legislative action in regard to the Greenpoint Railroad; in company with others I called at his house to get him to assist in getting a bill through the Legislature; he would not undertake to do anything for it unless some of his constituents' names were put in the bill; we put in the names of his father-in-law and another relative; he thought this was not enough, and when the bill passed he had eleven names in it beside our three; I do not know who now owns the road; the commencement of the road was at Newtown Creek and Union-avenue, running through Orchard and other streets to Fifth-street and back; Mr. Strong and his friends had secured eleven-fourteenths of the franchise; I was ruled out as was Mr. Moore also: Mr. Strong was Secretary; the company was organized; I was chosen President at the first meeting; we all took twenty shares each; at the second meeting, it was so arranged that I knew nothing about it; the road has not been built yet: the bill originally contained three names, and two were added at the request of Mr. Strong; when the bill was passed eleven other names had been added.

Jonathan Moore sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; I was with Mr. Meserole at Mr. Strong's house to see about the Greenpoint Railroad; we had a franchise from the city and wanted to get a charter; the franchise was given to myself and the two Meseroles; Mr. Strong said his constituents must have an interest in the franchise; we offered to give him two names, and Mr. Beckraft and Mr. Waterbury were suggested; Mr. Beckraft is Mr. Strong's father-in-law; I went away with the impression that Mr. Strong would work for the bill with these names added; I did not see him again until after the bill passed; eleven names had been added to the bill; the incorporators met at Mr. Strong's office to organize; we chose officers and subscribed for stock; there was dissatisfaction expressed about the names being added, but Mr. Strong explained it after a manner; at the second meeting I was told that I had been shut out; it was arranged that no one should vote who had not paid up in full for his stock; I had only paid a percentage.

Cross-examined—The most of the road was to run through Mr. Strong's district; I don't know who put the names in the bill; and never could find out where they lived; I paid ten per cent. on the stock subscribed for.

There being no more of the defendant's witnesses in Court, and several Senators being in attendance on the part of the complainant, who were anxious to leave the City at the earliest moment, it was decided to call them on the stand.

Senator Charles J. Folger sworn: I am State Senator; I know Senator Strong; I know his general character as developed at Albany; it was not that of a corrupt man; it was good; I live in Geneva, New-York; there were two railroad bills before the Legislature; there was no caucus on the last one; the first repealed section 7 of the Consolidation Act; the second one limited the Company in its charges on freight and passengers.

Cross-examined—I was present when Senator Strong explained his vote; there was no surprise manifested at his course; I heard Senator Andrews, who was Chairman of a Committee of which Senator Strong was a member, say that the latter was an attentive business man, and knew the wants of Brooklyn; I never heard any one speak positively against him; I heard Thos. C. Field intimate that Mr. Strong's vote on the Railroad Bill was paid for.

Senator George H. Andrews sworn: I know Senator Strong; his reputation was as good as the average of the Senate, and in my judgement that was good; there were some of the Senators who, by their wealth and long public service, were raised above the slanders which attaches to others; but still none of them escaped calumny.

Cross-examined—Heard a sweeping charge made against all Senators who voted for the Central Railroad bill, including Senator Strong and myself; I investigated this charge, and the Senator who made it exculpated Senator Strong from it; I was told that Senator Strong had $500 to pay me for my vote on one occasion, but when I went to the author of the statement he withdrew it and said it was only a joke.

George W. Schuyler, sworn: I reside at Albany; I know Senator Strong; I was State Treasurer in 1864 and 1865; I never heard his reputation called in question, and I supposed it to be good; I boarded with him and met him frequently.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Funeral of Hon. Moses F. Odell.

Funeral services over the remains of Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, late Naval Officer at this port, were celebrated, yesterday, at the Sands-street M. E. Church, in Brooklyn, of which church the deceased was a member.

Before being removed to the church, a family funeral service was held at the house of the deceased, in Orange-street, Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER and Rev. L. M. VINCENT officiating. The service was participated in only by the relatives and very intimate friends of the family.

The body showed plainly the ravages of the disease which had terminated Mr. ODELL's life. The face had fallen in very much, and was almost fleshless. The body was clothed in a suit of black, and on the breast were strewn roses and other flowers. The coffin bore the following inscription:

MOSES F. ODELL,
Died June 13, 1866,
Aged 48 years, 3 months and 17 days.

About 4 P. M. the funeral cortege left the residence of the deceased and proceeded to the Church in Sands-street, near Fulton. The edifice was crowded to repletion, most of the well-known residents of Brooklyn being present. In the gallery were seated the children of the Sabbath-school in which Mr. ODELL took so lively an interest. A very large number of persons were congregated on the sidewalks and the steps of the Church unable to obtain admission.

The funeral procession was met at the door of the church by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER; Bishop JANES and Rev. L. M. VINCENT, and passed up the aisle to the chancel.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Henry B. Smythe, Collector of the Port of New-York; Abram B. Wakeman, Surveyor of the Port; Hon. Samuel Booth, Mayor of Brooklyn; David G. Farragut, Admiral U. S. N.; John G. Studwell, Supervisor, Third Ward, Brooklyn; Hon. James Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; Alexander T. Stewart; Hon. G. T. Cobb, of New-Jersey; J. M. Franklin, Deputy Naval Agent; S. Crowell, of Brooklyn; C. C. Smith, of Brooklyn; Ira Perego, of Brooklyn; Schurman Halstead, of New-York; C. P. Clinch, of New-York.

The coffin being deposited within the communion rails, some beautiful crosses, composed of japonicas, were placed on it. Two crowns of the same flowers were also deposited on the reading-desk, which was draped with black cloth.

After the reading of an appropriate selection of Scripture and the singing of a hymn, Rev. Mr. FLETCHER spoke of the Christian character of the deceased, referring to his efforts on behalf of the Church and the children of the Sabbath-school.

Bishop JANES then spoke of the public life of Mr. ODELL, of his staunch support of the Government and the Union, and of his efforts in organizing a regiment at the commencement of the war. In conclusion, he said that he was one of the few public men who had more friends than enemies.

At the conclusion of the services the remains were removed to the family residence, and this morning they will be interred in Greenwood.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cholera in the City—Four Cases Yesterday—Diarrœal Diseases in the Fourth Ward—Disinfectants Advised by the Board—How to Read the Circular which the Board will Distribute next Week—Quarantine Report—The Board and Lager-beer.

At the meeting of the Board, yesterday afternoon, the Registrar of Vital Statistics reported the existence of four cases of cholera in the City. The Sanitary Superintendent submitted a recommendation that the plan of action to be pursued by the officers of the Board both as regards attendance upon persons taken with symptoms of cholera, and also as to measures of disinfection, be definitely settled. Under the plan proposed by Dr. SMITH no appointments have yet been made, and, so far as Dr. DALTON knows, no authority has been given for the employment of any person, nor has any rate of compensation been fixed. The plan itself was approved. In regard to disinfection, it has been done thus far under the advice of some officer of the Board, either at the expense of the owner of the property, or, in case of poor people, such disinfectants as were on hand at the office of the Board have been used. Doctor DALTON recommends that for the present a quantity of disinfectant be kept on hand, and means for immediate transportation to any part of the City provided, so that employes of the Board may, when necessary, apply the same in proper manner and quantity. The Doctor adds that it may sometimes be necessary to burn certain soiled articles, and he therefore recommends, simply as a matter of prudence, that the Board agree to indemnify all persons for the loss of such articles as shall appear on the inventory of the officer who ordered them destroyed. The Doctor's communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

The following communication from Dr. HARRIS was read and ordered on file:

BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS,
NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Friday, June 15, 1866.

To the Sanitary Committee, Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: As requested by Dr. STONE, this morning, I hasten to arrange for your use a consecutive and very concise sketch of the places, victims, and sanitary management of the cholera which has thus far been recorded in this Bureau. Our records of special inquiry into the history of the fatal cases of diarrhœal disease in the City commenced April 13, and have extended to thirty-six localities and families, and to the history of thirty-four deaths. The course of the cholera poison has been as follows, and these have been its victims:

May 1, at 10 A. M., at corner Ninety-third-street and Third-avenue, Mrs. JENKINS died.

May 2, at 9 A. M., in No. 115 Mulberry-street, Mrs. DOOLEY was found sick with cholera. This case received constant medical care.

June 4, at 9 A. M., No. 300 Broome-street, Mrs. FRASIER died. Mrs. FRASIER was in feeble health, and susceptible to the poison of cholera. The diarrhœal stage received no care.

June 7, at 2 A. M., at No. 303 Broome-street, Mrs. DAVIS died. Mrs. DAVIS probably was killed by direct infection from the soiled clothing. She was speedily killed.

June 9, in morning, at No. 229 West Twentieth-street, Mrs. BELL was reported sick with cholera. Mrs. B. was several hours in partial collapse, but the vital functions were sustained, and she recovered.

June 10, at noon, at No. 3 Hester-street, Mrs. PEARSON reported in cholera. This was a marked case, provoked by local causes, but plainly of the pestilential type of cholera. She recovered.

June 13, at 4 A. M., at No. 66 West Thirty-fifth-street, Miss KELLY died. This woman was exposed in a region where cholera is destined to be epidemic if not searched.

June 13, at 8 P. M., at No. 57 Cherry-street, PATRICK SHEA died. Mr. SHEA's death was caused solely by cholera.

June 14, at 3 P. M., at No. 36 Cherry-street, a woman in partial collapse. This case was in the centre of Gotham-court, and but a stone's throw from the last.

June 15, at 10 A. M., at No. 157 Waverley-place, a gentleman in partial collapse. He went to his business down town on the morning of the 15th.

June 15, at 10 A. M., in Cherry-alley, a woman in partial collapse. This woman, like the second case above, was discovered by the house-to-house visitors.

June 15, at 10 A. M., at No. 138 Elizabeth-street, a woman died.

At same time and place, a sudden collapse followed a common bowel complaint in a portly man.

June 15, a case of cholera, of which no further particulars, in Waverley-place, near the Northern Dispensary.

Beside these cases, we might report to you the very strongly-suspected character of some of the diarrhœa diseases and deaths, which we have preferred not to consider as primarily dependent upon the cholera poison.

Gentlemen, we must speak of and treat cholera as a poison. It attacks the vital functions as a poison. It arrests the circulation, interrupts the respiratory processes, dams up all excretion by the great emunctories of the liver and kidneys, decomposes the blood, and kills as a virulent poison kills.

That cholera is an infectious poison every one of your medical officers ought to believe. That this infection may be controlled and destroyed by our agency, if means are well chosen and promptly applied, I believe fully.

In every instance I rejoice to say, you, the Superintendent and the President of the Board, have promptly indorsed this view of the danger and the duty, and in every instance, I believe, every precaution has been used that science, experience and exact knowledge could suggest. That there are other and widely diffused factors of an epidemic of cholera to be feared we very well know, but with profound reverence we can fearlessly assert that all such factors will be harmless, if the few factors of cholera which human agency can control are actually controlled by the Board of Health and the inhabitants of the City. In dealing with these controllable poisons that make up the epidemic causes of cholera, there is greater demand for vigilance than in the management and control of nitro-glycerine, or the most subtle chemicals. Instant cleansing and the most absolute disinfection must be enforced wherever the germs of cholera seek a foothold, or we may reënact the solemn farce that was witnessed in Paris last Autumn, when the French Government withheld from the public the information and the warning that were required to save the 8,000 lives which were sacrificed to the epidemic in 90 days. Well did the Chief Medical Officer of Registration in England say in a note to me at that time: "They (the Parisians) do not see, as we do, that an accurate knowledge of facts, far from terrifying, reassures and braces up the nervous of our people." Let the inhabitants of New-York know what exists, what is needed, what are sources of danger, and what are the best means of sanitary protection, and there will be no pestilence. This statement is due to ourselves, when ignorant men and theorists may brand us as alarmists, or may exclaim that we fight against Providence. That the cholera poison is in this City we know, and that it has thus far struck down its victims, in accordance with the principle that removable causes have localized it, or excited it into fatal activity, we have seen proof in the 12 cases that have occurred. Could we read a more important lesson?

Respectfully yours, E. HARRIS.

CHOLERAIC DISEASES IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Under the orders of an officer of the Board, immediately after the death, by cholera, of PATRICK SHEA, at No. 57 Cherry-street, a sanitary survey of the five squares surrounding this house was made by house-to-house visitation, and the physicians found and treated two cases of cholera, and eighteen other cases of diarrhœal diseases.

In the block bounded by Cherry, Roosevelt, Water and Dover streets, the visitors found 167 families composing 810 persons. The diseases were dysentery: One case at No. 29 Cherry-street, the patient is a sailor, 24 years of age, the attack began at sea, and had been three weeks in progress. At No. 304 Water-street, child four years of age sick with diarrhœa; one day in progress. At No. 19 Cherry-street, child two years of age, sick with diarrhœa; one week in progress. At No. 33 Cherry-street, woman 56 years of age, three days sick with diarrhœa.

In the block bounded by Cherry, Pearl, Oak and Roosevelt streets, are 468 families, comprising 2,810 persons. Two cases of cholera-morbus were found, one of a woman 19 years of age, who had been sick three days at No. 362 Pearl-street. The other of a woman, aged 40 years, who had been sick one day at No. 36 Cherry-street. Of diarrhœa there were four cases; one of a man 21 years of age, sick two weeks at No. 76 Oak-street; 2d, a woman, aged 40 years, twelve hours sick at No. 36 Cherry-street; 3d, a man, aged 35 years, had been sick twelve hours at No. 9 Oak-street; 4th, a child, 2 years of age, ten days sick at No. 22 Cherry-street.

In the block bounded by Cherry, Roosevelt, Water streets and James-slip were 152 families. A man, aged 26 years, had been sick eight hours, of cholera-morbus, at No. 57 Cherry-street.

In the block bounded by New Chambers, Cherry and Roosevelt streets are 122 families. A woman, aged 33 years, had been three weeks sick of dysentery at No. 66 Cherry-street. A boy, 6 years of age, three days sick of dysentery at No. 52 Cherry-street. A man, aged 47 years, had been two weeks sick of dysentery at No. 64 Cherry-street.

In the block bounded by Cherry, Oliver, Water and Roosevelt-streets, are 106 families. A child 2 years of age had been four days sick of cholera infantum at No. 93 Oliver-street. A child aged 4 years had been one week sick of cholera infantum at No. 372 Water-street. A child aged 4 years had been two days sick of cholera infantum at No. 368 Water-street. A child aged three years had been two days sick of diarrhœa, from teething, at No. 99 Cherry-street.

In the block bounded by Water, Front, James and Roosevelt-streets are 100 families, and therein but one case was found. It was that of a woman, aged 40, sick one day of vomiting, at No. 345 Water-street.

The totals are 1,115 families, estimated at 4½ persons to a family, making 4,907 persons.

DISINFECTANTS, AND HOW TO USE THEM.

The following is a transcript of a circular which has been prepared, and is to be distributed by the Board of Health next week. The TIMES ventures to advise the reader that in the circular, under the head of "Places that must be Disinfected," he should read thus: "Water-closets, use 4 and 3; for privies, 4, 3 and 2; for bed-pans and close-stools, 1 and 3 and 5; for cellars, 1, 2 and 3, &c. In other respects the circular is simple, and at present of the highest value:

DISINFECTANTS AND HOW TO USE THEM.

Advised by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

1. *Quicklime*—to absorb moisture and putrid fluids—use fresh stone-lime finely broken; sprinkle it on the place to be dried, and in damp rooms place a large number of plates filled with the lime-powder. Whitewash with pure lime, and not with kalsomine.

2. *Charcoal-powder*—to absorb putrid gases—the coal must be dry and fresh, and should be combined with lime. This compound is the Wealx powder.

3. *Chloride of Lime*—to give off chlorine, to absorb putrid effluvia and to stop putrefaction. Use it as lime is used, and if in cellars or close rooms the chlorine gas is wanted, pour strong vinegar or diluted sulphuric acid upon your plates of chloride of lime occasionally, and add more of the chloride.

4. *Sulphate of Iron (Copperas)*—to disinfect the discharges from cholera patients and to purify privies and drains: Dissolve 10 pounds of the copperas in a pailful of water, and pour a quart or two of this strong solution into the privy, water closet or drain, every hour, if cholera discharges have been thrown in those places; but for ordinary use, to keep privies and water-closets from becoming offensive, pour a pint of this solution into every water-closet pan or privy seat every night and morning. Always sprinkle a cupful of chloride of lime or lime powder in the same place and at the same time. Bed-pans and chamber vessels are best disinfected in this way by a spoonful of chloride of lime and a spoonful of the copperas solution.

5. *Permanganate of Potassa*—to be used in disinfecting clothing and towels from cholera and fever patients, during the night, or when such articles cannot be instantly *boiled:* Throw the soiled articles immediately into a small tub of water in which there has been dissolved *an ounce* of the Permanganate salt to every 6 or 8 gallons of water. A pint of "Labarraque's solution of Chlorinated Soda" may be used for the same purpose in the tub of water. Either of these solutions may be used in cleansing the small parts of the body of sick or dead persons. May also be used in bedpans, &c.

PLACES THAT MUST BE DISINFECTED.

(a.) *Water-closets, privies, bed-pans and close-stools, cellars, vaults and stables.*

Directions—Use 4 and 3:—4, 3 (and 2):——1 and 3 (and 5):——1, 2 (and 3):——1 and 2, or 3 and 4; or any of coal-tar powders.

(b.) *Soiled clothing, bedding and carpets.*

Boil whatever can be boiled, if the articles have been soiled by cholera discharges. Use solution of chloride of lime or chlorinated soda; a quart of either solution to 10 gallons of water, if the articles are coarse and their colors of no consequence; but upon fine clothing that has been soiled in cholera or fevers, use the articles described under No. 5 in the above list.

(c.) *Sick-rooms——bed-rooms——closets——beds and bedding.*

Directions—Use 1, 2 or 3:——Ventilate:——Cleanse and dry:——Ventilate frequently in the sun.

(d.) Finally—*Let fresh air and sunlight purify every place and thing they can reach.* Open and dry your cellars and vaults. Flush the water-closets and drains *daily* before throwing in the disinfectants as directed on this card. Let there be no neglect of domestic and personal cleanliness.

THE QUARANTINE REPORT.

Dr. SWINBURNE presented the following:

HOSPITAL SHIP, June 15, 1866.

The following new cases have been received since last report:

June 15, Magdalena Epe, aged 56 years, of Austria; Jesepha Lampkin, aged 15 years, of Hanover.

The following death occurred:

June 15, Anders G. Lunthey, aged 22, of Sweden.

Remaining last Report	48
New cases	2
	50
Died	1
Remaining	49

D. H. BISSELL,
Deputy Health Officer.

THE BOARD ON LAGER-BEER.

In response to a memorial which the lager-beer brewers addressed to the Board on the 9th instant, Judge BOSWORTH reported as follows:

"The Committee on Law and Ordinances to which which was referred the memorial of the Committee appointed by the Association of Brewers in the City of New-York, respectfully beg leave to report:

That the said memorial expresses the opinion that 'the prohibition of the sale of lager-beer on Sundays is very dangerous to the health and injurious to the morals of a large class of our German population.'

That 'lager-beer has reformed more native born citizens and Irishmen than all the temperance lectures have done or ever will do.'

The memorial expresses the opinion that 'by the proclamation of the Governor of this State this honorable body is vested with all the power necessary to regulate and relax the execution of any law whose strict enforcement would be detrimental to the public health.' It represents that the memorialists 'are true and loyal citizens of this State and heavy taxpayers, and respectfully recommends to this Board to so modify the instructions to the Police authorities as to allow the sale of lager-beer on Sundays.'"

Your Committee have given to the memorial the full and careful consideration which the importance of the statements contained in it demands. They have examined the two proclamations made by the Governor of this State relating to matters affecting the public health, and they cannot find in either of them any delegation of power to this Board to suspend the operation or relax the execution of any statutory law. Your Committee would regret very much that any efficient agency in promoting temperance and good order should be impaired by legislation designed to subserve the cause of good morals and a respectful observance of the Sabbath. Your Committee have too high a regard for the German population of this county to believe that they will resort to a too free use of spirituous liquors, simply because the Legislature has prohibited the public vending of stimulating drinks on the Sabbath. But whatever may be the consequences of enforcing the Excise Law, the Board of Health, in the opinion of your Committee, cannot interfere to prevent its full and persistent execution. This Board, in the opinion of your Committee, cannot with propriety do more in the premises than express the confident expectation that all "true and loyal citizens of this State" will respect its laws, and while they continue in force will conform to them instead of deliberately violating them; and if found or thought to be oppressive or injurious, either on account of the provisions of the law or the mode in which they are administered, that they will seek redress by applying to the body that enacted the law, to make such changes in it as the good order of society and the welfare of the State may demand.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

Nearly 6,000 Dealers Licensed—$932,000 in Bank—Time of Closing, Tuesday Night—Applications to be Received until That Time.

After the reading of the minutes, at the meeting of the Board, yesterday, Commissioner ACTON presented 171 indorsed applications for license, and upon his recommendation licenses were granted, making the total to date 5,953.

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S MANDAMUS.

Judge BOSWORTH, from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, reported that, in obedience to the order of Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Committee had examined into the moral character of NICHOLAS MURRAY, a vender whom the Board had declined to license, and that, from the affidavits of several credible Metropolitan Policemen, it appeared that said MURRAY had voluntarily kept such a place as the Board could not under any circumstances tolerate; and the Judge therefore offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, NICHOLAS MURRAY, upon a consideration of the evidence before this Board, is not a person of good moral character, and is not approved by this Board, and that a license should not be granted to him to sell and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines and beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time.

It was voted that return to the effect of this resolution, under seal of the Board, be made to Justice INGRAHAM's writ, and that the same be respectfully forwarded to the Judge.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

On motion of Commissioner ACTON the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Board be and is hereby authorized to receive fees for licenses already granted by this Board, and that the Inspector of Excise be permitted to deliver to the proper persons, on evidence that the fees have been paid, the licenses so granted, until and including the 19th of June inst.

Resolved, That all applications to the Board of Excise to grant licenses must be presented to the Board of Excise on or before the 19th of June inst.

LICENSE REVOKED.

GEORGE W. BURNER, of Spring-street, corner of Marion, was called to trial for selling beer on Sunday afternoon, the 3d instant, and the testimony showing that he sold to three boys and made them drunk, his license (No. 2,327) was revoked.

A. SPRINGMAN, of No. 250 Division-street, was required to answer a charge alleging that he sold two and a half gallons of lager-beer on Sunday, the 13th ultimo, and it was shown that one of his neighbors, who had threatened to do him injury, climbed a fence and entered the rear door of his store, and there induced his wife, in his absence, to sell the beer. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, SPRINGMAN's counsel, in summing up, said: "While I am with you in the strict enforcement of the law, I yet hope that you will not permit this Board to be made an instrument for the gratification of private malice." In dismissing the complaint, Judge BOSWORTH admonished SPRINGMAN not to leave the key in his door on Sunday hereafter.

STATISTICAL.

At the close of banking hours, yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE had deposited $932,000. He took in a respectable sum after bank hours, and may, before closing his office this afternoon, report his total receipts at a round million. Col. N. B. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has passed about 6,400 indorsed applications for license.

The Board will meet again on Friday afternoon next.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match for $1,000 between Dexter and George M. Patchen, Jr.—Immense Attendance of Spectators—Dexter Wins in Three Straight Heats.

The Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday presented an appearance which brought forcibly to mind the exciting scenes attendant upon the memorable contests of the recently abdicated Queen of the Trotting Turf, *Flora Temple*, and her fleet opponent, *Ethan Allen*, when thousands of the sport-loving residents of the Empire City used to visit this popular course to witness the triumph of the favorite little mare. The race yesterday, which attracted over five thousand people, forming an assemblage at once numerous and eminently select, was a match for one thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Mr. GEORGE ALLEY's famous Hambletonian gelding *Dexter*, whose mile record, under saddle, stands unequaled on the trotting record, and the renowned California stallion *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, recently brought from the shores of the Pacific to test the speed of the best and fastest horses on Long Island, and whose easy victory over the fleet bay stallion *Commodore Vanderbilt* a fortnight ago must be fresh in the memory of our readers. *Dexter* has not trotted before this season, and there was a general curiosity to see the horse who had trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:18¾. 18¾ seconds. *Patchen*, who is a son of the once great rival of *Flora Temple*, out of a mare by Mr. HOPKINS' celebrated stallion *Abdallah*, a direct descendant of the immortal *Messenger*, had beaten his only antagonist on Long Island so easily that few if any of the trotting *cognoscenti* could form an opinion how fast he could really trot when he put forth his actual speed; hence the mystery which surrounded him in connection with the present race. As will be seen from the details below, he either could not or would not trot up to his previous record, for *Dexter* beat him easily in three straight heats in the comparatively poor time, for two such horses, of 2:29½—2:28¾—2:27½. The betting, which in the City the night before, had been at even, was $100 to $70 on *Dexter*, on the Course, and just before the start *Patchen* went back so rapidly that $100 to $40 was currently offered that *Dexter* would beat him. The day was delightfully pleasant, and favorable for fast time, and the track in splendid order. There was a strong force of police and detectives on the ground, but their services were not once called into requisition.

FIRST HEAT.—There was little time wasted in scoring, for they got the word at the second attempt, *Dexter* going the fastest, and getting about half a length the best of the send-off. The California horse broke before rounding the turn, and EOFF had no sooner got him steadied to a trot than he broke again, leaving *Dexter* to lead two lengths around the turn, and the same at the quarter-pole, which he passed in 37½ seconds. Along the back stretch, the white-legged son of *Hambletonian* still preserved his lead, and at the half-mile pole had increased it to nearly three lengths—time, 1:13¾—*Patchen* having broken up at the end of the old stand. Turning into the homestretch, *Dexter* still led a couple of lengths, and he came up the homestretch with the race in hand, and *Patchen* breaking at the distance stand, *Dexter* crossed the score three lengths in front in 2:29½.

SECOND HEAT.—So clearly evident was it that either *Patchen* could not or would not urge the little "King of the Turf" to a full display of his speed, or as many believed and publicly expressed their belief that this race was not the California stallion's "journey," that the turf speculators did not hesitate to lay $100 to $20 on his opponent's winning the race. A capital start was effected, both getting off together, and going around the lower turn and to the quarter-pole almost head and head together in 37 seconds. On the backstretch *Dexter* began to draw in front, and as they went past the judges' old stand he was a clear length ahead. At the turn into the Flushing stretch, *Patchen* left his feet, and *Dexter* was four lengths ahead as he passed the half-mile pole in 1:12. The stallion broke again on the third quarter, and his chance of the heat was gone in consequence, as HIRAM took his horse in hand, and came home an easy winner in 2:28¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Offers of one hundred taken on *Dexter* was not sufficiently tempting to lead to much speculation. A very even start was effected, and the horses went to the turn locked together, when suddenly *Dexter* broke, and amid the shouts of thousands of excited lookers-on, the California stallion passed him, and led half a length to near the quarter-pole, where he in turn left his feet, but was first past that point in 37¾ seconds. *Dexter* took advantage of his opponent's breaking to deprive him of the lead, and kept in front all the way along the backstretch and to the half-mile pole, where he was clearly a length ahead. Time—1:14. At the three-quarter pole the brown gelding had put an additional length between them, and HIRAM came leisurely up the homestretch, crossing the score an easy winner by a length in 2:27½.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., June 15—match for $1,500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff named b. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. L. Eoff named br. s. George M. Patchen, Jr.	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First Heat	00:37½	1:13¾	2:29½
Second Heat	00:37	1:12	2:28¾
Third Heat	00:37¾	1:14	2:27½

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

DEFEAT OF THE CHAMPION ATLANTICS—THEY ARE BEATEN BY A COUNTRY CLUB.

On Thursday the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, took a trip to Irvington, N. J., to give the Irvington Club, of that town, a few lessons in the fine points of our national game, and to get their batting muscle up for the games with the leading clubs in this vicinity. The Irvington Club is a new senior organization, and is composed of the best players from the Pioneer and Newark Clubs, and their junior nine of last year. The Atlantics played the same nine in this game as the one with which they beat the Harvard Club, with the exception of GALVIN, and a good substitute (KENNY) took his place. The truth of the matter is, they held their opponents too cheap, and as a consequence they came off second-best. It is a little singular that three of our best clubs—the three who made the best averages last season—should all encounter defeat by clubs that they conquered last year. We allude to the Actives, Eurekas and Atlantics. The two former have each lost a game with the Union Club, of Morrisania this season, when last year both these clubs beat the Unions two games out of three. So with the Atlantics; although they did not play with the Irvingtons last season, no one doubts that the Atlantics would have beaten them badly if they had, and will beat them the match this season without question. But the spell that connected the Atlantic Club so closely with the championship, and which has carried them through two seasons without losing a single game, is broken. It will be a severe lesson to them, if nothing more; and they will learn from it, we hope, that the idea because they are champions they can never lose a game, is a fallacious one. During most of the game it rained, which made the ground very bad for playing; and they do say, that toward the fifth inning, when the Atlantics were ahead, "somebody" was very anxious that the game should be called. But about this time the weather cleared up a little, and of course it had to be played out. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Chapman, l. f.	3	3	Bailey, r. f.	2	4
Start, 1st b.	2	3	Walters, p.	2	4
Sid. Smith, r. f.	4	1	M. Campbell, 1st b.	5	1
McDonald, c. f.	3	3	Swezie, 2d b.	3	2
Potts, p.	4	0	Williams, s. s.	2	3
Smith, c.	3	1	H. Campbell, c. f.	3	2
John Oliver, 2d b.	2	3	Leonard, c.	2	4
Kenney, s. s.	3	2	Buckley, 3d b.	3	2
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	1	Lewis, l. f.	5	1
Total	27	17	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	1	1	5	6	0	1	0	0—17
Irvington	2	0	6	1	0	5	5	2	2—23

Umpire—Mr. CALLAWAY, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MONK and EATON.
Time of game—Four hours.

THE MATCHES TO-DAY.

The Actives play the first game of a home and home match with the Una Club, of Mount Vernon, at Hoboken to-day, when they will try and retrieve their defeat of a week ago at the hands of the Union Club.

The Enterprise Club, of Brooklyn, visit Morrisania to-day, where they will play a game with the victorious Union Club, of that town. They will be hospitably received and welcomed to a disastrous defeat by "them fellers," after which they will be handsomely entertained and sent home rejoicing. That's what the Morrisania boys have done with every club thus far this season.

The Empire Club will play their first nine against the field to-day at Hoboken.

Cricket.

MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE CLUB, OF NEW-YORK, AND THE YOUNG AMERICA CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA—THE GAME ENDS IN A DRAW.

On Wednesday, a match for the championship between these celebrated cricket clubs was commenced on the ground of the Young America Club, at Germantown, Penn. The result of the first day's play was in favor of the St. George Club, their last wicket falling for a total score of 111 to 98 for the Young Americas. This was a decided triumph of the New-Yorkers over their younger and more skillful opponents, and there seemed a good chance for the English eleven to retrieve their lost laurels. The game opened on Friday with Young America at the bat on their second innings, and when their last wicket fell they had added 81 to their 98 of the previous day, making a total of 179, and leaving the St. George 69 to make to win the match. This seemed easy enough, but after the seventh wicket went down for only 34 runs, less than half of the required number, and their best batters went out, their chances of a victory became rather slim. But GEORGE WRIGHT now went to the bat, and succeeded in running the score up to 53, when it commenced to rain, and the game was called; afterward, as the usual time for ending the day's play drew near, and the rain continued, it was concluded to call the match a draw. GORDON did not make a run, but defended his wickets in good style while WRIGHT ran up the score. GEORGE made a splendid leg hit for six, which was the feature of the match. The St. George had but 16 runs to make with three wickets to go down, and many thought that if the game could have been finished, they would have pulled through victors. The attendance to witness this match was very large, and the interest remained unabated till the last wicket fell. We give the score below complete:

YOUNG AMERICA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Newhall c. Gibbs	28	c. Wright	5
Bayard c. Kendall b. Carter	13	c. Bowman b. Wright	12
Davis c. Wright b. Gibbs	11	c. Bainbridge b. Gibbs	7
Vernon b. Wright	12	run out	8
C. Newhall c. Gibbs b. Wright	2	l. b. w. b. Wright	4
D. Newhall c. Carter b. Wright	13	b. Gibbs	11
Morris c. Pomeroy b. Gibbs	7	b. Gibbs	0
Vaux b. Wright	0	b. Gibbs	1
Watson b. Gibbs	0	not out	7
Wister b. Wright	0	b. Wright	6
McKim not out	4	b. Wright	8
Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	8	Byes, 6; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	11
Total	98	Total	81

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bainbridge b. C. Newhall	18	b. D. Newhall	9
Edwards c. C. Newhall	11	c. and b. D. Newhall	5
Winfield c. and b. Vernon	16	c. Watson b. Vernon	0
G. Wright st. Vaux b. Vernon	8	not out	12
Robinson, run out	6	b. C. Newhall	8
Gibes, not out	27	c. C. Newhall b. D. Newhall	2
Pomeroy c. Wister b. Vernon	2	c. D. Newhall b. C. Newhall	2
Cater c. C. Newhall b. Vernon	0		
Gordon b. C. Newhall	0	not out	0
Bowman b. Vernon	0		
Kendall c. Bayard b. C. Newhall	6	b. C. Newhall	0
Byes, 5; leg byes, 5; wides, 1; no balls, 2	17	Byes, 6; wides, 5; no balls, 3	14
Total	111	Total	53

Umpires—Messrs. CLAY and PATTERSON.

BILLIARDS.

Match for $1,000 Between William Goldthwait and John Deery.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was the scene of quite an interesting match between the above billiard artists last night. At 8:30 Mr. DUDLEY KAVANAGH announced the terms of the game, and stated that Mr. BOYLE would act as umpire for Mr. GOLDTHWAIT, and Mr. CHAS. O'CONNOR would act in like capacity for Mr. DEERY, with Mr. WM. LAKE as referee. The game then commenced. The call on the first hundred was, DEERY 130, GOLDTHWAIT 95. On the fifth call the game stood DEERY 595, GOLDTHWAIT 271, DEERY making a splendid run of 202. Soon after GOLDTHWAIT offset this with runs of 120, 62, and 218, giving him the lead, and subsequently added another of 154, which gave him so fine a start that it was impossible for DEERY to overtake him, GOLDTHWAIT winning the game by 247 points. It was universally acknowledged to have been one of the finest games ever witnessed in this City. GOLDTHWAIT made three runs of over a hundred, and one of over 200. The table was one of KAVANAGH & DECKER's make, and apparently was a good one, as the balls were not "froze" during the whole game.

Cui Bono?

To the Editor of the New York Times:

What necessity is there for our City Government entering into a new contract with the *Coal* Gas Companies at this time? The present contracts are not so near terminating. Then why this sudden move?

A few weeks since the public were informed, through all the papers, that a Petroleum Gas Company had been organized, and would soon be ready to supply a better and cheaper light than had been furnished by the Coal Gas Companies. The question will now arise, why not give the new Company a chance to compete for the public approval? Why this hasty legislation to renew a contract with the old Companies for a long term? Are these Companies afraid of the Petroleum? And is it the duty of the City Fathers, elected we all supposed for public good, thus to shut the door to competition?

A CONSUMER.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST?"—Men stumble into wrong pursuits, and waste half their lives in a struggle against disappointment and failure. Every man of common sense can do something useful and be successful, if he find the right plan. Phrenology should be consulted. Written charts, with advice, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT's Cocoaine for the Hair, and Florimel for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR
MERINO UNDERGARMENTS
For Hot Weather,
The greatest assortment at lowest prices.
VAN DEELIP & TAYLOR,
(late A. Rankin & Co.,)
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 389 Broadway,
No. 165 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

[Advertisement.]

"SPARKLING AND BRIGHT."—KNOX's Summer Hat for gentlemen is a beauty, and its superiority in the qualities of durability, excellence of material and becomingness is acknowledged universally. You can obtain the Knox Hat at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

Our neighbor "Max" has ascertained that the climate of Mexico is not healthful to persons of his temperament. We advise him to settle on a farm in Jersey and take KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE regularly. The latter is sold everywhere at 25 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Ville de Paris	June 16	New-York	Havre.
Hermann	June 16	New-York	Bremen.
Allemania	June 16	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	June 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Denmark	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Palmyra	June 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	June 6	Havre	New-York.
Mississippi	June 6	Bremen	New-York.
City of Paris	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Peruvian	June 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
Caledonian	June 9	Glasgow	New-York.
China	June 9	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, WEST INDIES, &C.

Corsica	June 16	Havana and Nassau.
Geo. Washington	June 16	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	June 16	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 20	Havana.
Fung Shuey	June 20	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, (except France,) per steamship *Hermann*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.: for France, Italy and Switzerland, per steamship *Ville de Paris*, at 8 A. M.; for Ireland, per steamship *Etna*, at 10:30 A. M., and for Hamburg only, per steamship *Allemania*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana and Nassau, per steamship *Corsica*, close to-day at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Raleigh, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. E. Byrne, Major Wm. Davis, Adjt. Wm. S. Cainiff, First Lieut. J. O. C. Graley, A. R. Q. M., Capt. Fenton Rockwell, First Lieut. John C. Cashen, First Lieut. Wm. Pinson, Second Lieut. P. Cavanagh, Surgeon Hartsuff, U. S. A., Mrs. G. H. Shotwell and 3 children, N. R. Stickney and lady, H. Bartlett, G. R. Lindsay, John M. Hunt, John M. Garrety, E. Dowzer, Master Eugene McCormick, W. Collins, lady and servant, Miss E. J. Carkert, Miss Louise McCormick, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Chas. Stott and lady, Major J. S. Walker, U. S. D., Dr. Henry Smith, Chas. B. Chapman, H. G. Brewer, Thomas Finney, W. McConniss, L. H. Moore, H. S. Crickmore, and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Talisman, from Kingston, Jam.—Wm. R. Rodwood, Abm. Pinto, Sr., Abm. Pinto, Jr., Miss J. G. Gordon, A. Crosswell, J. W. Harland, Wm. Small, Rev. Mr. Hyams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets....... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 10 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 42 | Gov. Island.11 31 | Hell Gate.... 12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Carolina, (Br.,) Willey, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, D. C., A. Abbott; Chester, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Garibaldi, Atwood, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Alabama, (Ital.,) Ruggio, Belfast, J. B. Phillips & Son; Eidewold, (Norw.,) Lund, Antwerp, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. A. Jones, Francis, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Mary Anne, (Pruss.,) ———, Havre via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arizona, Conway, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs M. A. Palmer, Anderson, Dorchester, N. B., E. A. Hussey & Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Caba, Gibraltar and a market, Kremelberg & Co.; Louise, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Geo. Crump, (Br.,) White, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Sunshine, (Br.,) Hunter, Londonderry, McCully & Marsh; Union, (Br.,) Tufts, Cow Bay, P. I. Nevius & Son; William, Dobson, Remedios, Moss & Ward; Montrose, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Waydell & Co.; Giovanni, (Ital.,) Cofrero, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Advent, (Br.,) Crowe, Picton, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Renshaw, Smith, Barbados, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Julia, (Br.,) Fenton, Halifax, T. S. Whitman & Co.; L. Snow, Smith, Sangus, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. H. Furber, Cobb, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Parsboro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Franklin, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Alcora, Talbot, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.

Sloop Alert, Bertram, Norwalk, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Raleigh, Bailey, New-Orleans June 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. June 10, 18 miles N. W. of Tortugas, passed steamship Ladona, from Galveston for New-York. 11th, lat. 29, lon. 79 30, passed steamship Palmyra, strg. N. W. 14th, at 7:30 P. M., off Barnegat, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, bound south.

Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Vera Cruz June 6, Sisal 8th, and Havana 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney. 12th inst., 15 miles N. of Cape Florida, passed a steamship, supposed the Gen. Sedgwick, bound N.

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers Ribon & Munoz. 13th inst., lat. 34 03, lon. 72 38, passed a Russ. bark, strg. N.

U. S. steamer Amonnoosuc, Abbott, Boston.

U. S. steamer Osceola, Critz, Boston.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Asia, (Brem.,) Wendehorst, Bremen 27 ds., with mdse. and 313 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and 43 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Auguste, (Pruss.,) Callies, Antwerp 41 ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, (of Gloucester,) Pearce, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. 13th inst., saw Br. bark William, bound in to the Chesapeake.

Schr. Mart, Kelly, Machias 6 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Gladwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Randolph, ———, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Chapman, Waine, George's Banks, with halibut to Geo. B. Miller.

Schr. S. P. Cooper, Wheeler, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Forest Home, Thorne, Roslyn.
Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Village Queen, Satterly, Baltimore.
Schr. S. T. Winans, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore.
Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Parker, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. J. Scott, Collins, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Northern Light, Barber, New-Haven.
Schr. Orion, Hadwin, Hartford.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15—Arr. steamer Ulysses, from New-York; ship Atalanta, from Trapani; brig Ida L. Ross, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15—Arr. ships Western Empire and Jane Southard, Callao, with guano, for orders.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Belle of Cape Ann, of Rockport, from Elizabethport, bound to an Eastern port, while passing through Hell Gate this morning (without a pilot) struck on Hallett's Point, knocking a hole in her bottom. She was taken to Woolsey's Dock, where she now lies full of water.

Spoken, &c.

Brazilian—steamship, bound E., was signalized June 11, lat. 41 22, lon. 64 40.

Fulton—steamship, bound E., was signalized June 11, lat. 41 22, lon. 64 40.

Hinda—Br. ship, from Genoa for Quebec, 32 ds. out, June 4, lat. 43 55, lon. 43 05.

Hemisphere—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 8th inst., lat. 48, lon. 51.

Syren—schr., of Boston, Capt. Devereaux, with 351 quintals of fish, June 2, lat. 44 50, lon. 50 05.

Foreign Ports.

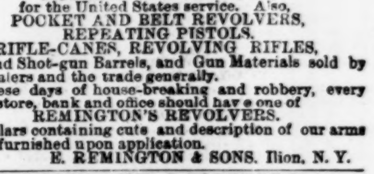
At Baracoa, June 7, schrs. Azelda & Laura, for New-York 10th inst.; Luisita, do. do.; Phebe, do. 13th.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
OF
CLOTHING.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
Junction of 3d and 4th avs.,
NOW OFFER
the balance of their SPRING STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.
BUSINESS SUITS
$18, $20, $25 AND $30.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING at same reduction.

BARGAINS
IN
Gentlemen's & Boys'
FINE
CLOTHING.
We are closing out our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at very low prices, to make room for extensive alterations in the building.
A fine opportunity for gentlemen and boys to replenish their wardrobe for the Summer.
BROKAW BROS.,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

CURES SCROFULA.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

W S FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, SKYLIGHTS, &c.,
C SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, SERRYS, REPS, SWISS LACE, NOTTINGHAM, LENO, MUSLIN.
BRAY'S PATENT FIXTURE, Best in use.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Now at No. 447 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MOSQUITO NETS,
WITH PATENT PORTABLE FRAMES,
By G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 447 Broadway.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,
at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,
at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

GUN-POWDER
ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER,
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
CANNON POWDER, U. S. Govt. Strength, for Salutes.
SMITH & RAND POWDER COMPANY.
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NATIVE WINES
FROM THE MOST PROMINENT WINE-HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES, BOTH
STILL AND SPARKLING.
A large assortment of STILL WINES for COBBLERS, in quantities suitable for that trade.
Liberal discount to the trade.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

WHITE MUSLINS.
PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE,
AND SOLD AT OLD PRICES,
AT LAMBERT'S,
NO. 527 GREENWICH-ST.
GOOD ¾ SHIRTING FOR 23 CENTS.
VERY FINE ⅞ SHIRTING FOR 25 CENTS.
EXTRA FINE 4-4 SHIRTING, EQUALLY FINE AS WAMSUTTA, FOR 31 CENTS.
ALSO, DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS, BLACK SILKS,
AND GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES cured without knife or caustic. Attention to diseases of the pelvic viscera, deformities of eyes, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find Teas, Coffees, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 383, June 15, 1866.
23, 1, 59, 4, 36, 22, 29, 17, 61, 6, 51, 27.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 384, June 15, 1866.
32, 67, 33, 15, 30, 22, 8, 40, 5, 14, 58, 75, 19.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 283, June 15, 1866.
51, 74, 34, 40, 12, 30, 56, 55, 1, 11, 43, 39.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 284, June 15, 1866.
5, 7, 40, 6, 78, 11, 61, 26, 71, 46, 66, 48, 29.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the impossibility of completing the mechanical effects to be introduced into the wonderful extravaganza of the

SHEEP'S FOOT,
BY THE
BUISLAY FAMILY,
AT THE
NEW BOWERY THEATRE,

the manager is compelled to postpone its production till MONDAY EVENING, June 18, when it will positively be given.

All tickets issued for Saturday afternoon or evening will be received on Monday, or the money refunded on application at the box office.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. RICHARD PARKER will preach in the mission room, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.